

# The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. X.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY JULY 21, 1882.

NO. 7.

## THE WEEK.

### NEWS OF THE WORLD WIRED TO BISMARCK.

Washington Notes — Mrs. Lincoln's Funeral—A Fight With Indians—Still no Tidings of the Milwaukee Boy.

#### Garfield's Washington Residence.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Ohio republicans in the city last evening appointed Wm. Lawrence, M. G. Foot, T. C. Campbell, E. C. Ford, and C. A. Boynton a committee to consider the advisability of purchasing from the Garfield estate the residence of the late president, on Thirteenth and I streets, to be used as state headquarters, and report a plan for the consummation of such purchase. Prof. H. C. Spencer said when he was in Cleveland a few days ago, Mrs. Garfield had expressed a desire to sell this property, but felt a disinclination to sell it to strangers, and suggested that Ohio citizens in Washington might feel inclined to purchase it and convert it into state headquarters. Her late husband valued the dwelling at at least \$150,000, but she thought \$150,000 would not be a fair valuation; and in the event of such sale being effected, she would place the library, in the east wing of the house, in exactly the same condition as when occupied by Gen. Garfield as his study, while he was representative in congress.

#### MASON'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The judge advocate general to-day submitted to the secretary of war his report on the petition for the release of Sergeant Mason on the ground that he is illegally confined. Gen. Swain merely reviews from the military law standpoint the legal point raised in the petition, and makes no recommendation. He adheres strictly to the views expressed in his original report on this case, that the proceedings of the court martial were irregular and illegal. The case will not be reported to the president until after the return of Secretary Lincoln. Secretary Chandler is acting as secretary of war.

#### REPUBLICAN POLICY IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Republican senators in caucus decided to continue the consideration of the bill for the reduction of internal taxes during the next few days, and then be guided by circumstances in regard to the advisability of bringing forward the remaining appropriation bills. This decision was based upon the hope that the tax bill may perhaps be brought to the point of passage within the next few days, as general debate upon it appears now to be nearly exhausted. The caucus took no action on adjournment. It seemed to be the general impression that congress will adjourn at the end of the month.

#### THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In the senate work was resumed on the bill reducing internal revenue taxation, the discussion being confined principally to the tax on tobacco. In the house, resolutions in the Virginia and Maine contested cases, declaring Cahill and Reed, the sitting members, entitled to their seats, were adopted. The case of Smalls vs. Tillman, South Carolina, was taken up, but not until the democrats had long blocked business by filibustering.

#### Gen. Grant's Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The house committee on foreign affairs to-day began the consideration of Representative Rosecranz's bill, which provides for the incorporation of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua. The first section of the bill, which names the incorporators, was not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived. The incorporators proposed by the bill include U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, H. J. Jewett, Ulysses Grant, Jr., James R. Keene, Wm. H. Barnum, and other distinguished capitalists. It provides among other things that the capital stock of the company shall consist of not less than 50,000 nor more than 100,000 shares of \$100 each, which shall in all respects be deemed personal property; that still exercise such control over the canal as is now or may at any time be prescribed by treaty with Nicaragua, and shall enjoy its free use for the transportation of troops in time of war and mail, and otherwise, in accordance with the stipulations in the existing treaty, and shall, if the United States see fit, for national reasons, be temporarily closed.

#### Letter from Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senor Romero, minister to the United States from the republic of Mexico, has the following letter from Gen. Grant in reply to a communication asking his views with regard to the mission of President Barrios to this country:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 12, 1882.—My dear sir: I am just in receipt of your letter of yesterday, in regard to the arrival of President Barrios, of Guatemala. I had read in the morning papers of his reception in New Orleans, and of his intention of proceeding immediately to New York. In my judgment there is not the least ground for apprehension on account of his visit. He will unquestionably be received by the president and secretary of state with great courtesy, as he ought to be as a representative of a neighboring republic. But the annexation of territory will have but few advocates, and the treatment by the press of the country of such men as advocated interference in a foreign

country shows that any schemes of that kind would be extremely unpopular. As to our government interfering in the question of the boundary between Mexico and Guatemala, I am sure there need not be any anxiety by Mexico. Mexico and Guatemala should agree between themselves to refer any question between them to the United States as arbitrator, as Portugal and England did in regard to conflicting claims to territory on the east coast of Africa. Of course our government would hear the statements of both parties and give its judgment in the matter referred. Even then I suppose the United States would do no more than use her good offices to have the contending parties accept her decision, if either should feel inclined to decline the decision. I, of course, am not authorized to say a word for the administration, but I am certain that I know the sentiment of the country on the question of annexation. If the good offices of the United States could be used effectively to induce the Central American republics to consolidate into one, I have no doubt but it would so. But then the request would have to come from all of them. Certainly the United States would not attempt to coerce or consolidate at the instance of the president of one state. The most that would likely be done would be to inquire through our representatives to those countries as to the feeling of the people and officials on the subject of consolidation. Very truly and respectfully yours,

U. S. GRANT.

#### THE LAW-MAKERS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The senate to-day debated the bill modifying the Chinese act so as to allow Chinese to pass through the country, and then took up the tax bill. Beck's amendment reducing the tax on tobacco was adopted. The house joint resolution, extending the appropriations for the fiscal year to July 31, was adopted.

In the house the Smalls-Tillman contested election case was discussed, and a resolution was adopted declaring Smalls, republican, entitled to his seat.

#### THE CHRISTIANCY AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mrs. Christianity's counsel have answered the bill of the plaintiff by a general denial of the charge of desertion. Three witnesses were examined upon the point in controversy. Two testified that Mrs. Christianity had lived in this city since she returned from Peru, and that she had declared she would never again live with her husband.

#### NAMED FOR OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president to-day sent the following nominations to the senate: Wm. Hale, Iowa, governor of the territory of Wyoming; J. Schuyler Crosby, New York, governor of the territory of Montana; Wilson W. Hovey, California, associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Arizona.

#### The Dead Wife of Abraham Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—By the suspension of business, both public and private, and a general attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Lincoln, the citizens to-day testified their respect for the relic of the late president, Abraham Lincoln. The services were held in the First Presbyterian church, which was crowded with people, and the streets in the neighborhood were blocked with a throng unable to gain admittance. Gov. Cullom, Judge S. H. Treat, Gen. Jno. A. McClelland, the Hon. Milton Hay, Col. John Williams, the Hon. S. H. Jones, the Hon. James C. Conkling, and Capt. John S. Bradford acted as pallbearers. The altar was completely covered with handsome flowers and crape. The state officials attended in a body. Secretary Lincoln and members of the family and relatives and near friends came just behind the remains, followed by the Lincoln Guard of Honor. The services were brief, consisting of music by a special choir, prayer by the Revs. R. O. Post and T. A. Parker, and a sermon by the Rev. J. A. Reed. The arrangements were simple, and there was no attempt at display.

#### The Pennsylvania Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18.—The executive committee of the republican state committee, appointed to aid Chairman Cooper in conducting the campaign, and given discretionary power in the matter of the proposition submitted by the independents, met this evening. Chairman Cooper, prior to the meeting, made no concealment of the fact that the executive committee, as such, would reject the independents' proposition, and that he regarded all further peace negotiations at an end. Being asked whether it was not to be assumed that all negotiations looking to harmony and unity were at an end, Chairman Cooper replied, "You will have to draw your own conclusions."

#### The Lost Little Boy of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—The disappearance of R. C. Spencer's son, Ernest, on Sunday last, remains a profound mystery. Mr. Spencer and many of his friends still believe the child was abducted, while others believe he was drowned in the lake, which is near the Spencer residence. The police and citizens are searching for him. Mr. Spencer to-day circulated posters offering a reward of \$250 for his recovery.

#### A Circus Wet Down.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 19.—This section was swept by a storm this afternoon. Many persons were injured by flying missiles. A circus tent was demolished and the spectators and performers drenched.

#### Laid Out by Lightning.

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—The Leader's special from Mount Vernon says Geo. Hovey, while working in a field to-day, was struck by lightning and killed.

#### Washburn Renominated for Congress.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—At the third congressional district republican convention held

here to-day W. B. Washburn was re-nominated without opposition.

#### A Brush with the Redskins.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—A Whipple Baracks (Oregon) special says: Reports received via Verde from Major Evans, of the Third cavalry, at department headquarters this morning, say that troops consisting of the Third and Sixth cavalry, Major Chaffee commanding, had an engagement with renegades from San Carlos yesterday at Fort Verde. Maj. Chaffee, who has been following the Indians since their outbreak from San Carlos several days ago, got them in a deep ravine and the fight began. The casualties on our side are one enlisted man wounded, who since died, and five others wounded, two dangerously. Lieut. Morgan and Converse, of the Third cavalry, are wounded. One Indian scout was killed and one wounded. During the night the Indians broke camp, leaving six dead bucks on the ground. Scouts report about twenty more killed, and their equipage left by them on the field. Thirty-two head of horses and mules, were captured by the troops. Also six women and children. The command followed these Indians through some of the most mountainous country in Arizona.

#### The Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The attendance at the races to-day was immense. Light clouds appeared in the sky but the weather was fair, and the track fast. The unfinished 2:35 race of yesterday, purse \$2,000, with \$500 to beat 2:23, was won by Clara Cleveland. Best time 2:23.

Second race—2:25 class, purse \$2,000 with \$500 extra to beat 2:20. In this race Rosa Wilkes, the favorite, won easily in three straight heats. Best time 2:18 1/2.

Third race—free for all pacers, purse \$2,500. Won by Bay Billy. Best time 2:14.

Fourth race—2:20 class, purse \$2,000. Won by Mattie Graham. Best time 2:21 1/4.

#### A Fast Colt.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The most interesting event of to-day's races was the effort the colt Phil Thompson to beat 2:19 1/4 for \$1,500, and \$500 extra to beat 2:17 1/2—three trials. On the first trial he broke at the first turn, and did not go round. At the second attempt he broke again and did the mile in 2:36 1/2. In the third trial he trotted without breaking, but would do no better than 2:23 1/2. C. H. Raymond, of New York, his owner, who was present to see him trot, stated that on Thursday last he showed a mile in 2:13.

#### A Charlie Ross Case in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Ernest Spencer, 6 years old, son of Robt. C. Spencer, author of the Spencerian system of penmanship, and proprietor of the Spencerian commercial college of this city, has been missing from home since early Sunday evening. The police were notified and search was immediately begun, but no trace of the boy has been found. The police believe he has been kidnapped.

#### Illinois Congressmen.

CHICAGO, July 18.—At the congressional convention of the new Sixth district, at Freeport, to-day, Robert R. Hill was on the ninth ballot unanimously nominated for congress. The successor of Representative Hawk, for the unexpired term, will be chosen by a convention of the old Fifth district, to be called soon by the governor.

#### Murdered with a Penknife.

MORRILL, Ark., July 18.—In a juvenile quarrel between a white boy named Page and a colored boy named Greenlow, over an old pair of shoes, the latter stabbed the former over the heart with a penknife, causing instant death. Greenlow fled to the woods, and is still at large.

#### A Strike that Won.

PATTERSON, N. J., July 18.—The hands in the silk-mill of J. L. Chapin struck this morning, being refused an advance of one cent per yard. They resumed work this afternoon, the increase being given.

#### An Unhealthy Symptom.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—A number of physicians declare that Louis Ditscher, of Alsace, died of yellow fever in the county hospital. Dr. Schuffert says death was caused by intoxicants and exposure.

#### A Ministry on Its Dignity.

PARIS, July 19.—It is reported that the ministry has resigned because the chamber of deputies rejected the motion of the government regarding the establishment of a central mairie for Paris.

#### Death of Parnell's Sister.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 20.—Fanny Parnell, sister of Chas. Stewart Parnell, died suddenly at Old Ironsides, this city, this afternoon, from paralysis of the heart.

#### The South Haven Tragedy.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., July 20.—This morning the bodies of Miss Kittie Underwood and O. R. Foote, who were drowned July 13, were found three miles south of here.

#### Maginnis Still Booms.

Advices received by the Yellowstone Journal show that the Maginnis region is all broke up on a recent strike in the lead owned by the Helena bank. Ever since last April miners have been prospecting for the ore vein on this property, and on the 20th ult. it was encountered 500 feet from the shaft. A mill has been

ordered for the mine, and it is expected there within the next sixty days. The correspondent in referring to the gravel diggings in that camp, says that the placer claims are not doing so well now as for weeks past, owing to the slack of water; however, this will soon be remedied, for they are laying sluiceways from other brooks. The collar mine boys are jubilant over their mine. By the first of July their tunnel will reach the shaft, and ore can be got out at very little expense. Stock of this mine is now being placed in the market. Over 1,000 shares were taken by the people of Maiden. Mr. Theodore Vosburg, their financial agent, leaves here this evening for the east, to have the remaining stock on board. Machinery for this mine is expected here the latter part of August, when the mine will be put in full operation. They will employ 300 men, and pay out here about \$30,000 per month.

#### Moving Westward.

The building of the North Pacific railroad demonstrates clearly what wonders can be accomplished with money, pluck and scientific engineering. In 1878 the end of the North Pacific railroad was at Bismarck. Now it is nearly as far west of Bismarck as St. Paul is east. The twenty miles of almost impassable Bad Lands skirting the Little Missouri have been gone through and the sides of the immense bluffs of the Yellowstone have been penetrated sufficiently to allow the laying of the steel rail and the passage of the iron horse. The nomadic red skin has taken the trail for other localities, and little towns have sprung up at different points, where three years ago the buffalo and elk roamed unmolested, save by the Indian's arrow. A correspondent of the Billings Herald under date of July 9th, writes: "The track is now laid to west end of Riverside Bluffs, and we are now about to enter on a handsome level grade, lying in a blooming valley twenty-five miles in length, and consequently iron will be 'planted' in a hurry—afterward, one more piece of bluff, and next, the bridge at Billings."

#### A Mathematical Calculation.

A man traveling in Montana writes as follows: "One hunter told me that in a certain locality near Powder river a person might walk on carcasses for twenty rods without stepping to the ground. It is estimated that during the fall of '81, and winter of '82—82,300,000 buffalo hides were taken in Montana and Dakota alone. Probably 10,000 more buffalo were wounded and afterwards died that were wholly lost. Estimating that each animal would dress 200 pounds of as nice meat as one ever ate, we find that 60,300,000 pounds of meat was left to rot in Montana and Dakota last year." The above demands a little mathematical calculation. As long as there are buffalo roaming over the prairie, just so sure will there be Indians. Now, suppose there are 2,000,000 buffalo yet alive, and that there is an average of one Indian after every 10,000 buffalo, then there would be 2,000 Indians in the field. Then supposing that in their perambulations one out of every 100 Indian "kills his white man." This would take from the world twenty souls. The Bible says that a human soul is worth more than the whole world. Say that it is worth just as much. On a rough estimate the world is worth, if sold under the hammer, \$100,563,482,745.82. Twenty souls are therefore worth \$2,011,269,654.916.60; a difference of \$2,071,268,454.916.60 in favor of exterminating the buffalo.

#### Purely Personal.

Chief Engineer Anderson arrived last evening, and will spend the day in the city. T. C. Comstock and wife, and R. W. Rockwell and wife, Fargo, are at the Sheridan.

What has Register Rea done that the Jamestown Alert should call him "Johnny?" Mr. Mike Landauer, the new clerk at the star clothing house, arrived in the city last evening.

Register Rea returned from Jamestown last evening a more enthusiastic boomer for Bismarck than ever.

Miss Hattie Watson and Juddie Watson, sister and son of W. B. Watson, leave for New York city this morning.

Mr. C. R. Williams, having handled hundreds of ear loads of Ph. Best's keg beer during the past few months, leaves this morning for Milwaukee to see Mr. Best in person. Mr. Williams proposes to extend his business materially next season, but he has done better this season than his most sanguine hopes could have anticipated.

Chas. Bell, sheriff of Yates county, N. Y., and Chas. Sisson, leading boot and shoe man of Milo, N. Y., arrived in the city last evening. They expected to return this morning, but they can't. No man from a country where land is worth from \$200 to \$300 an acre can come out here where land is free—land that will produce double the amount of grain—and remain only over night. It's impossible.

Mr. C. H. Evans, one of the proprietors of that popular Miles City hotel, the Metropolitan, arrived in Bismarck yesterday on the Eclipse. Mr. Evans is an old-time Black Hills champion, and is now on his way to Muscatine to meet his family, whom he has not seen for six years. Mr. Evans is much pleased with Bismarck, which point he had never seen before, and says he believes it is as good a point as there is in the west.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE INDIANS ON THE WARPAT IN NEW MEXICO.

Progress of the Anglo-Egyptian Racket—Another Meeting Between Wilson and Sullivan on the Tapis.

#### The Southwestern Indians.

LORDSBURG, N. M., July 20.—A band of White Mountain Apaches, numbering between 65 and 100, left San Carlos reservation yesterday morning about four miles from San Carlos, on the Gila river, and attacked a train. They killed one driver and ran off fifty head of stock. They are traveling the same trail made by them last spring. Couriers were sent from here to warn settlers at Clifton's and York's ranches. Unless the courier reached Clifton ahead of the Indians the outrages of last April will be repeated. SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—A Whipple Baracks, Arizona, dispatch says the Indians attacked a wagon train four miles from San Carlos last evening, killing one man and running off the stock, going in the direction of Ash Creek. The telegraph line is down between Thomas and Ash Creek, supposed to be cut by Indians. A report received from McDowell this morning says before Chaffee struck the Indians they had killed Chas. Sexby and Jas. Stenson, herders. Tewksbury and party stood the Indians off. The Pleasant Valley Indians are breaking into small parties.

#### The War in Egypt.

SUEZ, July 20.—The telegraph is cut near Kaf el Divar, and there is no communication between Ras el Tin and Suez.

ALEXANDRIA, July 20.—Arabi Pasha has diverted the Maphondih canal, which supplies Alexandria with water, but it is believed the greater part of the cisterns have been recently refilled. There is no chance for a resumption of business here for at least three months.

ALEXANDRIA, July 20.—3 p. m.—Gen. Alison with several officers to-day reconnoitered Arabi's position which was found to be very strong.

ALEXANDRIA, July 20.—A water famine is threatened. Admiral Seymour has issued a proclamation declaring that up to sunset Sunday night all pillaged goods may be brought to Lord Charles Beresford at the arsenal. Any person bringing such goods by that time will not be punished. Some property has already been restored. Respectable inhabitants complain that English soldiers have robbed their houses.

#### Fine Sport at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The first race to-day, 2:25 pacers, \$2,000, was taken by Flora Bell. Best time 1:18.

Second race—2:19 class, purse \$2,000, with \$500 extra to beat 2:16; Clingstone, the favorite, won without urging, the general opinion being that he could have beaten 2:16 if driven for it. Best time 2:17.

Third race—2:4 class, \$2,000, with \$500 to beat 2:25. Nita Nodaw was the favorite. There were rumors that Golden Rule and Douglas were not being driven to win, so after the second heat a new driver was put up behind Golden Rule and Douglas. It was a fine race throughout, all the finishes very close. In the third heat five horses came under the wire so close together that no more than a length separated the first and last. Nita Nodaw won in 2:22 1/4, 2:22 1/4, 2:26 1/4.

#### Disaster on a Southern River.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Officers of the steamboat John Wilson, sunk in the Atchafalaya river Sunday night, have arrived. The clerk reports a loss of fifteen lives, as follows: Ben Hess, engineer; Frank Henderson, cook; Sarah Tacker, second chambermaid; Geo. Walker, fireman; two children of Poplar Grove plantation, and nine roustabouts.

#### Earthquake in the Greaser Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 20.—An earthquake shock yesterday evening lasted two minutes and thirty seconds. Many walls in all parts of the city fell. The national and municipal palaces and the chapel of the cathedral were slightly injured. One lady was hurt, but nobody killed. It was the hardest shock since 1864.

#### A Supposed Murderer Caught.

WAVERLY MILLS, Minn., July 20.—A man who gives the name Ed Johnson has been arrested here on suspicion of being one of the murderers of Policeman O'Connell, of St. Paul, who was killed by burglars June 17. St. Paul officers are on the way here to take him to St. Paul.

#### Jailed for Manslaughter.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 20.—Alexander Hier, who superintended the laying of the switch at Parker's creek bridge, where the recent fatal railroad accident took place, was committed to jail to-day to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter.

#### Just to Encourage Boxing.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Just to encourage boxing the proprietor of a sporting paper puts up \$1,000 that Sullivan can not, in four rounds, "knock out" Wilson, the winner to have two-thirds of the gate money.

#### He Got There, Finally.

OLNEY, Ill., July 20.—Aaron Shaw, of this place, formerly a member of congress, was nominated to-day by the democrats of the sixteenth congressional district on the 338th ballot.



## MONEY IN POLITICS.

One of the most pernicious influences to be encountered in politics is the use of money; and the most difficult thing to overcome is the danger that one is using or is disposed to use money to secure a place that some other wants.

The country is full of political and financial wrecks, made so by attempts to purchase the favor of the people by the lavish expenditure of money.

Clark Thompson spent twenty thousand dollars a few years ago to obtain a seat in the legislature, and the attempt resulted in his defeat at the polls by fraud, since his opponents saw no other way to overcome his money, and led to a long line of financial embarrassments, from which it took him years to recover, although he was at the time believed to be worth a half a million; and the wealthy merchant who tried to meet money with money went to his grave a financial wreck.

The friend did J. B. Raymond most injury in the canvass two years who gave currency to the idea that he was wealthy and disposed to be liberal with the stuff that made the press turn easy.

Money can sometimes be used to defeat a candidate by parties not themselves candidates, but usually to attempt to control elections or conventions by the use of money results in grief for the party attempting it.

There is an element in every community that is shocked by it, and regard attempt to carry elections by the use of improper means as little better than robbery, and the man who does it as unworthy of confidence; and there is another class desiring to be purchased who will not support a worthy man unless he "comes down," and still others who repudiate him because a neighbor instead of himself was purchased.

Mr. Kindred, a candidate for congress in the fifth Minnesota district, is able and honorable, and should be elected will make a splendid delegate, but he is also rich, young and liberal, and believed to be anxious to secure his election to congress at any price, and the result is one of the hottest political contests on record. The TRIBUNE will not pretend to pass upon the regularity of either convention. The Nelson convention is not free from taint by any means, and the Kindred men are evidently not without blame, but the majority will be with Nelson because they will be made to believe an attempt was made to defeat the will of the people by the use of money. The district is Scandinavian by a large majority, and Nelson is a Scandinavian, and a brilliant man as well. He is an old war horse in the district, and has been in public life there for many years. He is a good speaker, and is supported in his bolt by Graves, Barto, Waite, Gilman and other men of that stamp, who are familiar with every part of the district. They are all ambitious, but know there is no hope for them if this young fellow can come in with money and capture the place they desire.

The indications are, as read by one for many years familiar with Minnesota politics, that Nelson will win.

This affair, however, is unfortunate for Minnesota and for the men concerned in it, for it takes long to recover. Six years of trouble is almost certain to follow a break of this kind.

The opposition to Mr. Pettigrew is not concentrated, besides, he is the first choice of many who for local reasons will support others so long as there is hope for success. It requires the solid vote of the Black Hills, 41, North Dakota, 109, and twenty-two from southern Dakota to defeat him—not scattering on half a dozen different candidates, but united, and who is there in North Dakota that can unite all of these elements? Can Lawrence do it, or Barnes, or Wilson, or Wells? No, indeed. And the man in North Dakota who would attempt to do it must be beside himself. J. B. Raymond could come nearer to it than any other man, but the TRIBUNE is inclined to think that he has had all of the experience in Black Hills politics he desires. Who is there in southern Dakota that stands better in North Dakota or in the Black Hills than Mr. Pettigrew? He will surely get as much support in these localities as any other than a local candidate, and there is every reason to suppose that his old friends, who came so solidly to his support against the most popular man in the north, are as ready to-day as they were then to help and assist him. Hand, who is the leading candidate against him, is an excellent man, and would be an honor to the territory if elected, but his friends

are not among the class who take off their coats and go in to win, working day and night, to accomplish their purposes. The apportionment will not be satisfactory to southern Dakota and the Black Hills, nor will the place of holding the convention be satisfactory. Mr. Pettigrew's opponents are responsible for both errors, and the TRIBUNE believes it will tell against them.

## RECORD OF RAINFALL.

The following figures are taken from the record of rainfall kept in the United States signal office at Bismarck for the months of March, April, May and June since the office was established:

YEAR.	INCHES.
1875.....	14.70
1876.....	13.02
1877.....	10.84
1878.....	13.10
1879.....	11.22
1880.....	9.45
1881.....	7.85
1882.....	11.28

An average of 11.51 inches—this year, as it will be seen, having less rainfall than the average season. Last year was unusually dry, and the next driest season was the year previous, when upwards of thirty bushels of wheat per acre was raised, and in one instance over one hundred bushels of oats per acre.

It is alleged by some that this season is unusually wet. The record proves it is not, and in these facts there is much of encouragement for those who think of locating on the excellent lands of the Missouri slope.

The rainfall for June, during these years, and on the rainfall of this month depends the success of the crops, has been as follows:

YEAR.	INCHES.
1875.....	5.02
1876.....	1.24
1877.....	4.60
1878.....	2.78
1879.....	4.97
1880.....	2.35
1881.....	4.11
1882.....	3.88

An average of 3.92 inches this year being less than the average.

The total rainfall for the past years has been as follows:

YEAR.	INCHES.
1875.....	27.52
1876.....	30.90
1877.....	18.08
1878.....	20.23
1879.....	25.61
1880.....	19.75
1881.....	17.16

An average of 22½ inches. So far in 1882, six and one-half months, the rainfall has been 15.69 inches.

The winters are singularly free from storms. There is no rain in winter, and but little snow. Last winter, for instance, so stormy and disagreeable east and south, there was but one cloudy day in December, three in January and three in February. The snowfall, melted and measured as rain, for the months of December, January and February, has been as follows:

YEAR.	INCHES.
1875.....	3.08
1876.....	3.10
1877.....	2.82
1878.....	.84
1879.....	2.25
1880.....	1.53
1881.....	2.64

An average for these three winter months of 2.29 inches—less than the ordinary fall during a single storm of snow or rain in the Eastern, Atlantic, Gulf and Middle states. During December, 1881, and January and February, 1882, there were, as shown above, but seven cloudy days, and during that time the total snowfall (melted and measured as rain) was but seventy-three one-hundredths of an inch—not moisture enough to get up very much unpleasant weather, no matter what effort might have been made to do it.

The first crop was raised in this county in 1879, and the first wheat in 1880. The record of rainfall shows that for the four years preceding 1879 the rainfall for the months of March, April, May and June averaged 12.91 inches—one and sixty-three one-hundredths inches more than for the same time this year. These were excellent seasons, far more favorable for crops than even this year, but no one was farming, and therefore no results were obtained, and the croakers were left free to say that the country did not produce because it was worthless. They alleged lack of rainfall and every possible disadvantage, and there were none who could point to results and prove their statements false. In 1879 and 1880, when McLean & Macnider grew such immense crops of oats on the Stark farm, it was said those were exceptional seasons. In 1881, although the driest season of which we then had any record, they again alleged an exceptional season, and now the same is said of this season, although the record

proves the rainfall to be less than the average.

There is much of interest in these figures, and it would be well to cut them out and put them where they can be readily reached and referred to should any question arise as to the amount of rainfall.

The work done by the Chamber of Commerce last spring has resulted in turning a tide of immigration into this section of Dakota this spring that is simply wonderful. One can not contemplate the result without satisfaction and it should encourage all not to become weary in well doing. It is now proposed to hold a fair and a meeting for arrangements is called. Let the fair be held by all means. Let the farmers come from every part of the county and bring their products. Then let a car be loaded with these products and be sent to the great fair at Minneapolis in charge of Col. Thompson and a few trusty lieutenants. Let some of the new comers go down, for every one of them are loud in praise of the country. Let the chamber of commerce continue its work. United and persistent effort will win. It is only necessary to consider our natural resources and take advantage of them to furnish the back-ground of the great city, which will surely be built up at the North Pacific crossing of the Missouri. Bismarck is that point.

THE Argus speaks as follows of the profits of wheat growing in North Dakota: Wheat costs the North Dakota farmer, including a liberal price for his own labor, from fifty to eighty cents a bushel. Elevator men in this city state that the average price paid the producer for last season's crop has been at least one dollar and twenty cents, or say, a clean profit of fifty cents a bushel. Placing the crop at twenty bushels an acre, this estimate makes a profit of \$1,600 on a quarter section of land, in addition to the amount the owner receives for his own labor, if he chooses to do the work himself. The clear profit from the first crop is probably more than he has put into the land even if purchased of second hands, and if secured as a claim the profit will be many hundred per cent. upon his investment. Is there other business that can show such a steady stream of profits and so sure a one as wheat farming in North Dakota?

THE Fargo Argus says: "Many years ago, when Gen. Hazen claimed that Dakota was the 'great American desert,' he said that there was no trouble about the climate, no question about the strength of the soil, and he only claimed one thing was lacking, and that—rain. Seven inches of moisture, he said, was the maximum, and with fifteen the country would be a perfect paradise. It may be interesting to know that during the past six years the rainfall has not dropped below fifteen inches, and in 1875 it was over fifty-seven inches. This shows that the general's dream of the future greatness of the territory has been realized in the immense and neverfailing crops which its husbandmen are harvesting year after year."

MR. GREENE, who purchased the Williams farm near Casselton was in Bismarck yesterday. He cleared something over eight thousand dollars in his farming operations last year working land on shares and then paid \$60,000 for the Williams estate.

Mr. Greene says the Michigan millers have not only commenced mixing our North Dakota hard wheat with their choicest winter varieties but have sown it in autumn as winter wheat, producing a superior article. Mr. Greene is much pleased with the grain prospects in this section and concedes that our crop is fully three weeks in advance of the Red River country.

THE chintz bugs are said to be doing much damage in some parts of Minnesota. In Burleigh county and throughout the Missouri slope there are no signs of bugs of any kind, and wheat never looked so fine as now. The prospects are fair for an average of over thirty bushels per acre throughout the entire valley.

CROPS in Europe are below the average, which fact coupled with the Egyptian complications has raised the price of wheat for August delivery in the grain markets of the United States.

MR. H. E. THOMPSON, the well known electrician of St. Paul, has just returned from the Missouri, where he went to mount an electric light on the Rosebud, of the Coals line of Missouri and Yellowstone steamers. Mr. Thompson tells some interesting stories of the effects of the white man's electric light medicine business on the noble red man at Fort Berthold. Upon arriving at the post, a large assortment of redskins, their sisters,

their consins and their aunts were assembled on the shore in fine shape. While contemplating the new fangled light which seemed to eclipse the full orb moon, Mr. Thompson turned the light full upon the gaping crowd with a weird and picturesque effect. The astonished aborigines were paralyzed for a moment and then they set up a dismal chant, lay down and rolled over and pawed up the sage bush and made the ambient air tremble with their antics and articulations. They were finally assured that the big medicine of the white man was perfectly harmless, and then they assumed an attitude of quietest bewilderment. They congregated upon the shore and gazed on the illuminated surroundings with mingled emotions of awe and admiration, expressing their feelings in deep guttural accents. At a wood yard up the river the light was turned in full force upon the pile, and the dusky owner sought a hiding place, from which he could not be induced to emerge to negotiate with the clerk for the sale of his stock on hand. He, however, ventured to hold up his hand with three fingers unflexed, to indicate that \$3 per cord would take the truck.

THE population of Alexandria has increased from 6,000 a century ago to 300,000 at this time. The new streets present the appearance of a European city, but in the Turkish quarter the streets are narrow and dirty. When Alexandria became the capital of the Grecian kings who reigned in Egypt, it developed into one of the most populous and magnificent cities of the world. During its greatest prosperity it had 600,000 inhabitants, mostly Greeks and Jews. It was second only to Rome. After its capture by the Saracens in 640 its prosperity steadily declined. The modern city is built near the site of the ancient, and is on an isthmus connecting the main land with the island of Pharos. It was upon this island that stood the famous light-house called Pharos. There are canal and railway communications with Cairo and Suez. Steamers have run regularly to Malta, Constantinople and other ports, and Alexandria became the great emporium of commerce between Europe and India. Grain, sugar, drugs, cotton, guns, rice, dates and hides have been the chief articles of export.

On presenting the credentials of the Hon. H. B. Anthony, re-elected to the United States senate from Rhode Island, David Davis said: "For the second time in the history of the government a senator has been chosen for the fifth consecutive term. Mr. Benton's 'thirty years' began August 10, 1821, with the admission of Missouri, and ended March 3, 1851, and was a little short of thirty years. Therefore, if Mr. Anthony shall complete his fifth term, his own thirty years shall stand unprecedented in the annals of the senate." Other long periods of senatorial service have been William R. King's twenty-nine years, not continuous; Charles Sumner's 23 years, continuous; and Zach Chandler's twenty years, not continuous. The great senatorial triumvirate had terms of service as follows: Daniel Webster, nineteen years; Henry Clay, sixteen years, and John C. Calhoun, fifteen years.

CONGRESSMAN JONES, of Texas, in a recent speech said: "Talk about your law! You are always quibbling here. You never know any law. There is less law really among a body of lawyers than among any set of men on earth. Look at it, if you please. What is the old adage, the old rule? I will not repeat the Latin aphorism, because I am not a Latin scholar. But I will give you the English of it, and it is this: 'Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.' Take your 193 lawyers in this house, and they will debate in high and low debate, and get angry and furious, and, after all, after a debate of two and a half days, you cannot find two of them who agree about any single proposition of law to save your lives. See how they are changing here. Why, gentlemen, in all candor and fairness, I would not give the intonations of an honest rustic's heart in pursuing and attempting to attain the truth for all the finespun arguments of all the lawyers in the universe."

THE circumstances of the retirement of Bancroft Davis from the state department are said to be as follows: The president had desired certain instructions of importance sent to Hannibal Hamlin, minister to Spain. Davis was instructed to draw them; he did so and they were presented at a cabinet meeting. The secretary of state did not object to them, but Secretary Chandler did, and said they were little less than insulting, and must be retracted. The president noticed how much they varied from his policy, and showed some feeling. He requested Mr. Frelinghuysen to inform his assistant that they were not satisfactory. He did. Bancroft Davis suggested that it was barely possible he was not wanted in that position. Secretary Frelinghuysen replied that his service had a good foundation. So it happens that Mr. Frelinghuysen's son-in-law is first assistant secretary of state.

MISS FLORA CUTLER, a school teacher at Sweet Grass, near Billings, was recently dangerously shot by a rejected suitor named Harrison. Soon after the shooting a posse took Harrison, the would be murderer, in charge and started with him for Bozeman. When they reached a point ten miles from Sweet Grass they were overtaken by a mob that had collected for the purpose of lynching the prisoner. The sheriff and his assistants took refuge in a house, and succeeded in keeping the mob away from the doors and windows, but they, undeterred by ordinary obstacles, mounted to the roof, and tearing portions of it off, shot down through the openings thus made, killing Harrison where he stood. As soon as the deed had been done the mob dispersed. Miss Cutler's home is at Red Wing, Minn.

WASHINGTON telegram to the Pioneer Press, dated July 12, says the bill creating the territory of Pembina may be antagonized by Senator Beck, who desires to have the internal revenue bill taken up, and may be laid over for the present. Senator McMillan said this evening that he regarded the territorial bill of great importance, and hoped it would pass this session. As to the objections urged by Mr. Hale and others against the proposition to create the new territory, he said he did not see why the people of North Dakota should be made responsible for the acts of a single county. He thought the opposition was entirely unwarranted, and did not think it would succeed in defeating the bill.

In the National Farmer, an agricultural journal published in Washington, appears an article from Delegate Pettigrew setting

forth the natural advantages of Dakota. Mr. Pettigrew booms incessantly for Dakota. He says truly in the course of his article: "This is the poor man's paradise—not the poor 'Majah,' 'Kurnel' and 'Jedge' who belong to the first families, and are too proud to work, but the industrious man, with or without a family, who may now be struggling for elbow room in the densely populated sections of the east, and who is willing to work, for there is no room in this busy hive for the drone."

Some months ago the friends of J. W. Wilson, who for many years was private secretary to Senator Conkling, took steps toward placing him in an official position. He himself made no efforts for recognition, but several senators and members told him from time to time that he would be given the surveyor generalship of Idaho, and little doubt was felt about the matter. Tuesday the name of Gen. Chandler, the incumbent, was sent to the senate. Mr. Wilson's admirers express some indignation at the retention of Chandler to the exclusion of Wilson.

It seems that the world is just beginning to recognize the good looks of Col. Donan. The St. Louis Spectator says that the Art and Music for June is out, and presents a very good appearance. The frontispiece is an excellent artotype of Col. P. Donan, and there is a short biographical sketch of him further on. This is the first reliable portrait we have seen of Col. Donan, who is a remarkably fine looking gentleman, and not by any means such a man in appearance as one might suppose from some of the writing he has done.

EVERY man not succeed in annexing England after all. Should the fortunes of war be against the Khedive, he couldn't do better than to come to Dakota and grow up with the country. There are a few good claims left, and an honest struggle to produce 2,700 cottonwoods to the acre would probably present sufficient healthful pre-occupation of mind and body to prevent him from morbid brooding over his hard luck. And he might become quite a sheik in this neighborhood.

News from Nebraska leaves little doubt that the people of that state are ready to take up the prohibition experiment, and are arranging a vigorous prohibition campaign. The liquor men, while conceding that the amendment would be adopted readily if submitted to the people, still hope to beat the measure in the legislature, as they already have done, and they have the support of most of the daily newspapers.

SHORTLY after midnight a telegram was received at this office from the Minneapolis Tribune, requesting the TRIBUNE to forward its "Black Hills storm news." From this it may fairly be inferred that a storm of some magnitude visited the Hills yesterday afternoon or evening. The TRIBUNE was unable to get particulars.

THE Brooklyn Eagle says: "Mr. E. B. Elliott, the government actuary, estimates that the population of the United States on the first of June, 1900, will be 81,529,000. By that time Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt's fortune, if it increases at the rate it has done since the death of the commodore, will be more than enough to pay off the entire national debt."

THE news of the passage of the prohibitory amendment had a very bad effect on John Grumm, a saloon-keeper of Monticello, Ia. On learning the fact he had a row with his wife, with whom he had lived in harmony for years, and finally ran away from home. A day or two later he threw himself under a railway train and was killed.

MR. RAYMOND L. NEWCOMB, who was the naturalist of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, says the New York Tribune, "is now in Hartford, Conn., reading the proofs of the forthcoming 'History of the Jeannette Arctic Expedition.' The book will be fully illustrated, many of the engravings being from sketches made during the expedition."

It required only the battering down of the best part of their town to teach the ragamuffins of Alexandria a salutary lesson in manners. They are throwing up their handkerchiefs in token of submission, and evincing a sweetness of disposition of which the Arab character has not hitherto been suspected.

ARABI PASHA, who seems to be the principal cause of the walloping which the Khedive's dominion is just now getting, is described as a sort of Dennis Kearney, with a military training, at the head of an armed mob calling itself an army, instead of a company of sand-lotters with shillalees.

It is suggested that the escaped and acquitted criminals of the country hold a convention at Saratoga this summer. Howgate and the Malley boys, Ed Stokes and the St. Louis gamblers, Blanche Douglas, and others who might be mentioned would make a nice tea party.

THE train of the North Pacific that left St. Paul Wednesday evening, went into Fargo Thursday morning with nineteen cars. There were twelve coaches, three sleepers, and four baggage and express cars. This furnishes a sample of the business of the road.

ST. PAUL prohibits all whistling of locomotive engines within the city limits. The railroad companies have been duly notified, and the chief of police has instructed his men to pull engineers from their engines whenever they violate the ordinance.

If reports are true there may soon be a chance for some likely patriot to represent the United States at Constantinople. Gen. Lew Wallace, the present incumbent, having been offered the post of commander-in-chief of the sultan's armies.

"Those fellows over in Egypt can't fight on empty stomachs," says the thrifty North Dakota granger as he lays down his TRIBUNE and gazes complacently on his waving fields of No. 1 hard.

LET president-killers hereafter be hung at Sioux Falls.

WHERE are those promised star route sensations?

"PUBINAW" is an infernally mean name.



## DIFF! BANG!!

### THE ENGLISH FIGHTER GETS A TERRIBLE BASTING,

But Wins all the Money—Madison Garden Jammed Full of People to Witness the Great Fight.

#### The Sullivan-Wilson Fight.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Before 7 this evening the vicinity of Madison Square garden was a perfect ocean of humanity. Thousands and thousands of people had gathered there attracted by the announcement that within the walls of the garden J. L. Sullivan champion of America, and "Tug" Wilson, champion of England, would meet and fight according to challenge. All this mass surged, pushed and struggled in the effort to reach the entrances and all willingly paid the \$1 for admission, and were as ready to pay \$2 for reserved seats. There were many growls among those struggling for places. The greater number present waited as patiently as might be expected in such a place for "the greatest show on earth" to be trotted out, as it was expressed. In the centre of the building was a fair footing five feet above the floor, and around it some two thousand seats had been placed. These were all occupied by spectators. Thorne and Williams, with about 200 policemen present. At 7 1/2 fully 12,000 people were in the garden and half an hour later the number had grown to 15,000 or 16,000. It was

#### A QUELLE GATHERING.

Notorious thieves and toughs were all there, and also respectable people, though the women were in a box on the northern side. Charles A. Dana was in a chair close to where the reporters sat. About fifteen minutes after eight Harry Hill appeared in the ring accompanied by Harry Evans and Tommy Cook, two English boxers, who Hill announced had fought for three hours and twenty minutes in England. They gave a rattling set to of three rounds and were loudly applauded. Two local boxers then engaged the attention of the crowd for a few minutes. The desire to see "Tug" and Sullivan made the people impatient and there were loud calls for the heroes of the night. Substitutes would not do and all the boxers that appeared were vigorously booed. Harry Hill and his partner, who was acting as master of ceremonies, coming in for a share. At 9:38 Wilson and Sullivan, the first accompanied by Arthur Chambers and Geo. Hadden and the latter by Billy Madden and Joe Goss, appeared in the ring. The vast mass of people rose and cheered, and seemed wild with delight, because the time, saw

#### THERE WAS NO FIZZLE

and that a real, earnest, hard fight would take place. They were not disappointed. Betting at this time stood \$100 to \$75 in favor of the American. Both men were stripped to the waist and wore trunks. Harry Hill, by consent, was chosen referee. The men then got ready, but before beginning their work were summoned to the side of the ring by Police Captain Williams, who examined the gloves. He approved of the articles, and was long cheered for his official share in the preliminaries. The terms and conditions of the fight were then announced. There were four rounds to be fought, Marquis of Queensbury rules, three minutes each, one minute rest, and ten seconds in case of a knock-down for the fallen to get up. If Wilson would fight four rounds Sullivan engaged to pay him \$1,000, which was deposited in Harry Hill's hands; also half the gate money. Wilson, holding \$1,000 in his gloved hand, stepped to where Sullivan sat and offered to bet that amount that he would not be knocked out of time. Sullivan declined the offer, saying there was already enough money on the match. Goss and Hadden then left the ring, and at 9:40 Harry Hill, watch in hand, called,

"TIME." Promptly to the call both men stepped to the middle of the ring and shook hands, their seconds, Madden and Chambers, doing the same thing. When both men were in full view Sullivan was seen to tower above his adversary. Wilson has a face that is perfect of a fighter. His body is stout, his legs and arms powerful, and though he is nothing as compared to Sullivan, he has a magnificent physique. Sullivan weighed 190 pounds and Wilson 160. The Englishman, although manifestly no match for his powerful opponent, showed himself full of pluck, and made a game fight. He stood the punishment inflicted by Sullivan, and though knocked down twenty-seven times, fought against the ropes and was pummeled and hammered in every conceivable manner. He managed to stand four rounds, and won his \$1,000 and a share of the gate money. He showed great cunning in each round. He would endeavor to catch Sullivan with the neck and hold his arms in a lock grip, his object being to prevent punishment during the continuance of the round, and hold his antagonist until time was up. When he found himself unable to do this he would step down, and then slowly rising warily watch Sullivan, who was on the alert to catch him. He was very quick to dodge, and thus avoided several terrific blows that would have knocked a house over.

#### THE FOUR ROUNDS.

Round 1—Wilson, leading, planted a light blow on Sullivan's face. The latter then went at the Englishman viciously, and nine times in succession knocked him down. He fought him all over the ring and on the ropes, planting blows on the face and neck.

Round 2—This round was a repetition of the first, only that Wilson instead of leading was on the defensive. Sullivan pitched in hammer and tongs, and laid Wilson out eight times. Wilson always managed to gain his feet before the expiration of the ten seconds. He succeeded in getting in one or two blows on Sullivan, and when knocked down once or twice drew Sullivan down on him.

Round 3—This was a desperate one. Sullivan rushed at Wilson and knocked him against the ropes and all over the ring, the little Englishman standing up game and receiving a terrible slugging punishment. Once in a while he gained a few seconds by clinching and holding Sullivan's arms, but it was for a very few seconds only. In this round he was knocked down five times.

Round 4—This round being final, and the settler of the contest, the people became

greatly excited. They abandoned their seats and massed themselves about the ring. Sullivan was angry that the battle thus far, so far as the stakes were concerned, was in favor of Wilson. Time being called, Sullivan fairly leaped at Wilson. He pounded and hammered Wilson and knocked him clean off his feet five times more, but the little fellow stuck to his job, receiving all the punishment that Sullivan could administer until the three minutes had expired and the fight was declared at an end.

The time of the battle was fifteen minutes, including three minutes for a rest between rounds.

#### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Wm. A. Hollembeck, mortgagor, to Wm. Dawson, Robert A. Smith and Albert Schaefer, doing business under the firm name of Dawson & Co., mortgagees, whereby the said mortgagor did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns, the following described real estate situated and being in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, to-wit: The west half of lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block one hundred and fourteen (114), in the city of Bismarck, according to the plat thereof recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, D. T., which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Wm. A. Hollembeck to Dawson & Co. for the sum of eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100), payable one year after date, with ten per cent interest thereon per annum, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 6th day of May, 1881, in Book "B" of mortgages, on page 277.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-nine dollars and five cents (\$1,229.50) together with the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees, allowed in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount so secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises above described, at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including attorney's fees allowed and all lawful costs and disbursements of the sale.

Dated June 28, 1882.

WM. DAWSON, ROBERT A. SMITH, ALBERT SCHAEFER, Co-partners as Dawson & Co., Mortgagors. Flannery & Wetherby, Attorneys for Mortgagors.

#### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by C. W. Freede, mortgagor, to John K. Wetherby, mortgagor, whereby the said mortgagor did grant, bargain and sell and convey unto the said mortgagor, his heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situated and being in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, to-wit: Lot number ten (10) in block sixty-four (64), in the city of Bismarck, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota territory, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said C. W. Freede to John K. Wetherby for the sum of one hundred and sixty-two dollars (\$62) payable four months after date, with interest at five per cent per annum after due, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 9th day of June, 1880, in Book "B" of mortgages, on page 200.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty cents (\$125.60), together with the sum of thirty dollars (\$30) of attorney's fees, allowed in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount so secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises above described at public auction, to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including attorney's fees allowed and all lawful costs and disbursements of the sale.

Dated June 28, 1882.

JOHN K. WETHERBY, Mortgagor. Flannery & Wetherby, Attys for Mortgagor.

#### Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 5, 1882. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 o'clock a. m., June 22, 1882, under section 2,301 R. S., viz:

Alfred Birchett, Jr.

H. E. No. 296 made April 26, 1881 for the southeast quarter of section 10, township 139, range 71 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John VanDeusen, Edwin VanDeusen, John Claussen and John Williamson all of Kidder county, D. T., Postoffice address Jamestown, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

#### Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., June 13, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Byrne against John F. Bannan, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture entry No. 279, dated May 18, 1880, upon the southwest quarter of section 22, township 138 north, range 77 in Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that claimant has failed to break the five acres required by law the first year. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of July, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

#### Garden Seeds

Nursery Trees Catalogues Free Names Wanted. Grass Seeds. WYMAN ELLIOTT, City Market, Minneapolis, Minn.

#### Flower Seeds

WYMAN ELLIOTT, City Market, Minneapolis, Minn.

#### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by H. M. Mixer and Martha A. Mixer, his wife, mortgagors, to H. E. Fletcher, mortgagor, dated the first day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Burleigh, in the territory of Dakota, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m. in book A2 of mortgages, on pages 218 and 219, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred thirty-two and 75-100 (\$832.75) dollars, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises thereon described, which sale will be made at the front door of the court house, in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, and territory of Dakota, at public auction by the sheriff of said county, or by his deputy, on Wednesday, the 25th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and seventy (\$70) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure; the premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw 1/4) of section fourteen (14), 1st township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north, range eighty (80) west, and containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof.

Dated, June 28, 1882.

H. E. FLETCHER, Mortgagor. SPAULDING & TEMPLETON, Attorneys for Mortgagor, Fargo, D. T.

#### Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, Burleigh County, Dakota, June 28, 1882. Complaint having been entered at this office by Victor M. Craven against William H. McCabe for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 145, dated June 28, 1880, upon the northeast quarter of section 14, township 139, range 78, in Burleigh county, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said Wm. H. McCabe has not cultivated the five acres broken on the same, and has not broken the five acres required the same year, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of August, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

4-8-pd

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture. U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T. July 3, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Oscar Ball against Ulysses D. Cole for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 201, dated August 2, 1880 upon the northeast quarter of section 22, township 139 north, range 76 west, in Burleigh county, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that Cole has failed to do any breaking since the date of his entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of August, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

JOHN A. REA.

#### Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., July 13, 1882. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 a. m., August 15, 1882, under sec. 2,301 R. S.:

John L. Claussen.

Homestead entry No. 441, made Nov. 16, 1881. The northwest quarter of Section twenty, Township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north, range seventy-one, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Williamson, James Boydes, Edwin VanDeusen and Alvin D. Birchett, Jr., all of Kidder county, D. T. Postoffice address, Tappen.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

6-10-pd

## City Stables,

East Main Street.

### CONN MOLLOY, PROPRIETOR.

Have the finest rigs in the city. Regency saddle horses, etc. Good accommodations for drivers and wagon.

#### IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS.

Cole's Veterinary Carbolic Salve. Will cure Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Collar and Saddle Galls, Chaps, Chafes, Mange, Sores, Abscesses, Speedy Cures for Cracked Heel, Thrush, Rotting Frog, Inflammation and all Skin and Hoof Diseases, quicker than any other remedy known. It will cure any case of Scratches, Speedy Crack or Cracked Heel. It keeps the frog and hoof soft and healthy, and will grow a new hoof in a short time. It is cleansing and healing and is the only preparation that will cure Cuts, Wounds, Galls and Sores, and bring the hair in the original color. Unequaled for general use. Found cans, 25¢ Small cans, 10¢ cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Prepared only by J. W. COLE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis.

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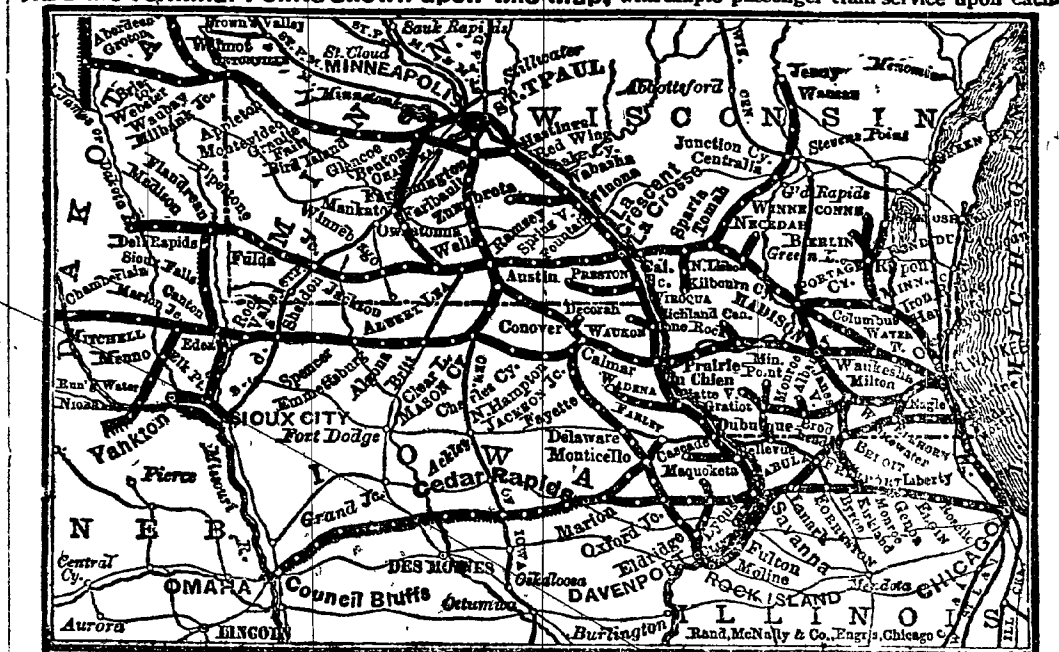
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## YOU CAN TRAVEL 4000 MILES

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA and DAKOTA, OVER THE ROADS OF THE

### CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY CO.,

Without doubling on your tracks. This magnificent system reaches almost every important TOWN, CITY and SUMMER RESORT in the GREAT NORTHWEST. It includes the only Through unbroken lines owned by any one Company, Between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and forms with its connections the picturesque MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE, Between St. Louis and Northern Minneapolis. It also includes Through Routes between ALL the Terminal Points shown upon this Map, with ample passenger train service upon each.



Remember, this Company OWNS all Roads shown above in heavy lines.

Reference to the Official Railway Guides or the Time Tables published by the Company, will show that the C. M. & St. P. can take you in its Splendid Passenger Trains, at Express Speed, over its own Superb Tracks, FROM almost anywhere TO almost anywhere in the Five Great States named above.

ITS ROAD-RED, SUPERSTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENTS COMBINE ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AND ARE PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

It runs its own MAGNIFICENT SLEEPERS upon all Through Trains, and its own PARLOR CARS—the finest in the world.

Its RAIL ROAD HOTELS and DINING HALLS are noted for their superior excellence.

While it connects the prominent Business Centres of the Northwest, it has also upon its lines more Health and Pleasure Resorts and Scenic Attractions than any other system of roads upon the continent.

Its Magnificent New Union Depot, on Madison, Canal and Adams Streets, Chicago, is the most elegant and commodious Passenger Station in the United States.

It is conducted by the Traveling Public, to be in all things, THE LEADING LINE.

E. S. MERRILL, W. O. VAN HORNE, A. V. H. CARPENTER, J. H. PAGE, Gen'l Manager, Ch'l Superintendent, Pass and Ticket Agt, Asst Gen'l Pass Agt.



## SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the clerk's office of the third judicial district court, territory of Dakota, in and for the county of Burleigh, upon a judgment duly rendered in said court in favor of David Stewart, plaintiff, and against Ansley Gray, defendant, I have levied upon the following described real property of said defendant, to-wit: The northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 15 in town 139, range 80 west. And I shall, on Wednesday the 26th day of July, A. D. 1882, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the court house in the city of Bismarck in said county and territory, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Ansley Gray in and to the above described property to satisfy said judgment and costs amounting to six hundred and eight dollars and forty cents, together with all accrued costs of sale and interest from the date of the 17th day of June, 1882, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY, Plaintiff's attorneys. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE Sheriff. Dated, Bismarck, D. T., June 20, 1882. 3-7

#### Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., June 20, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 2 p. m., on the 26th day of July, 1882, viz:

Lorenzo Merry.

Homestead entry No. 733, Sec. 8, township 143 north, range 81 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Wm. Falconer, John A. McLean, E. A. Williams and Wm. H. Mercer, all of Burleigh county, postoffice address Bismarck.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

#### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, made and executed by Maurice F. Shady, of Burleigh county, Dakota territory, to Frankie Fraser of the same place, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1882, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota territory, on the 26th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book A 2 of mortgages, on page 283, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice as principal and interest the sum of seventy-one dollars and seven cents, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to recover any part of said debt secured by said mortgage, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the sheriff of Burleigh county, Dakota, or his deputy will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday the 21st day of August, 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in Burleigh county, Dakota territory, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said sum of seventy-one dollars and seven cents together with the costs allowed by law and attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, said above mentioned premises being described as follows: Lot number forty-one in Raymond's River Addition to the city of Bismarck, D. T., together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated July 1, 1882.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney for mortgagee. 5-11

#### Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the sloopboat Pennah Theretackle, apparel, and furniture.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial district of Montana territory, and to me directed and delivered, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Pennah, her tackle, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States.

ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated, Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881. D-12-19-28.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D. 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana.

ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.

By J. H. Hathaway, Dep't Marshal. The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 23, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of

ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.

By Deputy Marshal Ayoit. December 10, A. D. 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana.

By A. P. Ayatt, United States deputy marshal. The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 26, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana by

A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal. January 3, 1882.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m.

ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana.



# The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid ..... \$ 1.00  
Three months, postage paid ..... 3.00  
Six ..... 5.00  
One year, ..... 10.00

## THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.50.

## NORTH DAKOTA CHANCES.

The Grand Forks Herald is after the TRIBUNE with sharp sticks because it has expressed the idea that in view of the probable division of Dakota, North Dakota ought not to claim the delegate to congress. Because it assumed that on the eve of transition from its present form of government to that of statehood, South Dakota would not surrender the advantage that a live representative in congress would give them. While the TRIBUNE would gladly support J. B. Raymond, Geo. P. Wilson, E. P. Wells, or any other good man in North Dakota for congress, it is the height of folly to figure one moment on North Dakota's chances for securing the delegate. It can't be done. South Dakota with her 234 delegates against our 109 will control that convention and notwithstanding the stir and bluster in Yankton, and one or two other counties in Southern Dakota, she will come to the convention practically united. They can ignore North Dakota and lose sixty odd of their own delegates, and still control the convention.

North Dakota, however, is not and can not be united on any man likely to come to the front. Votes may be thrown for this one or that one, as a matter of compliment. Walsh and Pembina counties will doubtless present the name of their esteemed fellow citizen Hon. Jud LaMoure, and so long as the ballot bears the nature of a compliment they may be joined by other portions of North Dakota, but does any one believe that Cass, Barnes and Traill counties would be willing to see the delegate chosen from that section of the territory? If LaMoure was likely to fail would Pembina and Grand Forks unite on a Fargo man? Would the Red river valley think for one moment of uniting on any man outside of their sacred circle, which is bounded by the limits of their magnificent valley? Would a Stutsman, Kidder, Burleigh or Morton county man receive the slightest consideration? While loyal enough to the whole, each locality will hesitate before giving up to another, and all will consent without much reluctance to the choice of a Southern Dakota man, for through that choice no North Dakota locality would gain an advantage over another.

North Dakota is great in all of the elements that will make a prosperous state. Its resources are being rapidly developed and a dozen men could be named who reside within its borders who are the peers of any men in congress, but to presume that she will be permitted to choose the representative for a much stronger section with which she claims to have no interests in common, is to presume that the people of the south are a set of idiots who do not know their interests, or cravens who, knowing their rights, dare not maintain them.

It may be treachery to North Dakota interests, as the Herald alleges, for the TRIBUNE to state these facts, but it is true journalism to state the facts and endeavor to give correct information.

Dakota will be divided before the delegate elect takes his seat. Probably not before the recess, but certainly before the 4th day of March next.

It pays to raise sheep in this country. Mr. Van Deusen, of the Troy farm, has already demonstrated the fact to his entire satisfaction, and both he and Mr. Steele, of the Steele farm, are about to engage quite extensively in the business. The Glendive Times, in speaking of the recent Meyers Bros' shipment from Montana, says: "The Meyers Bros. drove to Glendive last spring about 3,000 head of sheep, which they held in the immediate vicinity and shipped only in small lots, to supply local markets between Glendive and St. Paul. They had shipped 1,500 before shearing began, which left them 1,500 to shear, or as Mr. Meyers puts it, we call our shearing 1,500 though there isn't quite that. From this number of sheep they sheared 11,915 pounds, of wools, 85 pounds less than 12,000 pounds, which would make an average of eight pounds to each sheep, but the number being less than 1,500, the average is slightly over

eight pounds. Here is a flock of sheep that never were housed; never fed either hay or grain, allowed to graze on the ranges without even the attention or protection of a herder. They yield their owners an average of over eight pounds of wool each, without any expense except shearing. Of the last 1,500 there are less than 300 left, the others having been sold at retail figures to markets down the line. Of these three thousand sheep, which were wintered on the Powder river range, the loss was less than ten. There was no expense except shipping and shearing, so it does not need a man up a tree to see that they have made bushels of gold from their enterprise." Mr. Meyers further stated that he considered eastern Montana and western Dakota the best place in the world to raise sheep.

## THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

Hon. R. F. Pettigrew in the house, July 11th, delivered the following speech on the Sioux reservation in Dakota:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I desire to submit some remarks on the merits of this question. On the 5th day of June last it was my province to introduce a bill in this house providing for opening up the great Sioux reservation located in the territory which I have the honor to represent on this floor. The bill was read the first and second times, and referred to the committee on Indian affairs; the committee in turn called on the honorable secretary of the interior asking his views of the propriety of such legislation at the present time, who reported as follows:

The quantity of land within the reservation is much greater than is needed for the Indians living thereon, and in my judgment the reservation should be reduced, and the Indians established on the reserved portion of said reservation best adapted to their wants.

The committee, on a full hearing and after carefully considering the bill (H. R. No. 6503), reported it back favorably, and unanimously recommended its passage, also passing a resolution requesting the committee on appropriations to insert an item in the appropriation bill carrying out the provisions of this bill, which recommendation was thereupon adopted by the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, the lands embraced in the bill under consideration cover 34,000 square miles, and contain 21,000,000 acres of the choicest grazing and agricultural lands on the continent. Seated in the center of the proposed state of Dakota, they completely shut out the deserving people of the Black Hills region from the marts and society of the civilized world.

The Indians occupying the reservation number 24,000, affording 3,500 acres to each male over eighteen, or 875 acres to each man, woman and child.

While the surplus population of the older states are struggling toward the frontier in hopes of securing the 160 acres so generously accorded each head of a family, these nomads roam over their vast possessions spurning all contact with our modes of life, except to draw from the national government annuities upon which they exist, producing nothing except their blood-thirsty "Sitting Bulls," their presence being a blight upon our progress and a menace to our lives.

The Black Hills region referred to contains 25,000 whites, already possessed of farms stocked with more than a half million head of cattle, beside sheep, horses, crops, &c., together with valuable mining interests which rank as second in the list of gold-producing communities of the Union.

Far east of this, and across the wilderness of the reservation almost two hundred miles at the nearest point, lies "old" Dakota, containing 150,000 whites, exclusive of the population north of the forty-sixth parallel. These people have brought under cultivation more than 2,000,000 acres of soil, and surrounded themselves with all the appliances of frontier civilization. Their railroads penetrate to the banks of the turbid Missouri, which divides them from the Sioux possession, where already towns and villages overlook the impenetrable wilderness beyond. And the question daily recurs to these pioneers, as it must to you, sir, when the subject is brought to your official consideration for the action of congress, why should the people of this nation be taxed to support a population in idleness and vagabondism which is maintained in possession of a vast territory capable of sustaining a dense population, without responsibility or restraint, acting as a barrier to the progress on all sides of them?

Within a year past the bloodthirsty Sitting Bull, with his band of murderers, returned to the United States from Canada and they have taken up their domicile upon the reservation, where they, too, as well as the others, are supported at

government expense in vagabondage and idleness.

These people are gathered at five different points in the reservation, where there are government agencies established, at which points the different bands have fixed their homes, and where the women and children are fed and protected while the warriors are abroad marauding and pillaging. No white person is permitted to enter on any portion of this vast domain, even in search of strayed stock, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment by the government authorities, although there are extensive portions within the reservation never visited by the Indians themselves, there being no game to allure them. There are exceptions to this exclusion of white persons. Those who debase themselves to cohabit with Indian squaws and conform to their customs, are permitted to become of their number and reside among them.

Mr. Chairman, the world is freshly mourning the peaceful death of the great Pan-Slavic general, Skobelev, whose brilliant dash and wonderful achievements as a leader in the Russian army have filled the newspapers of the world during the past few years and won the admiration of all who have had the leisure or inclination to keep pace with his short career. Sir, the campaign which brought him pre-eminently into notice was the one which ended in the annexation of Bulgaria to the dominion of the Czar. This new province, from what I can learn, is somewhat similar in many respects in its natural characteristics to the lands we are now considering. This once independent country contained only 30,000 square miles, or 4,000 miles less than this reservation contained, yet it sustained over 1,000,000 inhabitants in comfort, whose affluence excited the greed of their powerful neighbor to a degree that ended in her subjugation.

Mr. Chairman, if the entire population of Bulgaria were transferred to the lands of the Sioux reservation it would possess a population of but twenty-nine to the square mile, or ninety-eight to the square mile less than our own state of Massachusetts sustains. But, sir, these wild lands in wealth of minerals and fertility of soil far surpass either Bulgaria or Massachusetts in their capacity to sustain and make rich a dense population. For the acquisition of this territory of Bulgaria Russia deliberately sacrificed thousands of lives and expended millions of treasure, in taking which she undertook to absorb a population foreign in tastes and allegiance; yet, sir, here is a territory larger in area, richer in resources, and possessing a more desirable climate, lying at our very doors, which we can have for the asking, and which in a very few years would become more densely populated with a homogeneous people far superior as citizens, and whose presence, by their habits and pursuits, will make the region a blessing to the country.

I make this digression, sir, to illustrate the comparative as well as real possibility of this country, and to show the impropriety and wrong done to mankind in sealing its vast riches against those who stand ready to make it the home of thousands, besides pouring its share of revenues into the national treasury.

With these facts presented, I urge congress, after making ample provisions for the Indians occupying the territory, to authorize the remainder of the lands in the reservation to be divided up and opened to occupation under the conditions governing other public lands, and like magic they will be occupied by the industrious, intelligent people, such as now inhabit the portions of the territory occupied by the whites, from whom the Indians would learn virtue and thrift by example and precept.

Sir, it is impossible much longer to close this domain to American push and enterprise. Already it is surrounded by the thrifty pioneers of our race, who are pressing upon its borders and looking with longing eyes upon its inviting pastures and teeming forests.

The people of this nation have been educated to believe themselves entitled to go anywhere, in any climate, in pursuit of commerce, knowledge and pleasure. Our war ships have been sent to bombard the sea-ports of Japan and other oriental monarchies to force open their domains to the American trader. Is it, therefore, probable or possible that this government will set up a Chinese wall around a tract of territory, in the heart of the continent, as great in area and natural resources as the powerful commonwealth of Ohio?

Should congress fail to empower and direct the secretary of the interior to make this treaty (a contingency I do not deem probable) whereby it is proposed to make definite and permanent provision

for the maintenance and civilization of the Indians, the time will soon arrive when the government will be brought face to face with the problem which it has been called upon to solve in the history of every Indian reservation in the path of the "empire that silently wends its westward way," when it will be forced to acknowledge itself unable to protect the Indians in their claims, or to accept the alternative of drafting the yeomanry of the land to stand with a cordon of gleaming bayonets about the reservation in order to stop the march of progress.

## AMONG THE FARMERS.

The TRIBUNE scarcely dares tell the truth in relation to the crops in this section. They promise to yield such large returns that it is necessary to see them in order to believe. We do not exaggerate in the least when we state that if there are no accidents wheat will surely yield an average throughout the county of thirty bushels per acre, oats sixty, and barley fifty. These are high yields, but the harvest will justify the estimate. The grain stands on an average over four feet in height. Oats and wheat on J. H. Marshall's farm stand just under an ordinary sized man's armpits, and heads in proportion. The oats on John Quinlan's farm will yield enormously, and his wheat, too, is first class and will probably turn out as well as Col. Lounsberry's, which is one of the very best pieces in the country. There is a question, however, if J. H. Marshall's crop is not even better. His wheat is on one of our so-called alkali flats—one of the most striking flats of this character in the county. Marshall thinks if that is the effect of alkali he will take some more in his John Boyle has a fine crop in on the adjoining farm, and his, too, is good; as is also Thomas Van Eiten's. These farms yielded thirty to thirty-three bushels of wheat per acre in 1880, and the prospect is much better this year than it was then. At Cameron's we found wheat that, betas are up, will yield fifty bushels per acre, a tract of three acres, white Russian variety. At Norman Falconer's oats standing sixty-four inches in height were found with heads over twelve inches in length. W. H. Thurston's 700 acres of grain promises to yield second to none. The same is true of the Clark farm of 1,400 acres. The McLean & Macnider farm, 500 acres, and the Hayes farm of 500 acres in grain are all in splendid shape, not to speak of the scores of smaller farms. As has been stated before every new settler is delighted with the land and with the climate, and is more than satisfied with his crop prospects. Passing Kidder county the Steele farm is the most attractive. Steele has 700 acres in wheat; 700 in barley; 300 in oats; 70 in peas; 105 in millet; 15 in potatoes and other miscellaneous crops. They, too, promise to yield far better than in 1880 when he harvested over 30 bushels of wheat per acre. Mr. Steele is turning his attention to cows and stock as well as to grain. He has erected a creamery and has already put on 30 cows and a fine lot of Berkshire and Poland China sows. This fall he will have about one hundred shoats for market.

Mr. Steele lives like a prince. His house is large and tastefully furnished. It is supplied with everything that a cultivated taste could require. Mrs. Steele is an elegant entertainer, and does not fail to do her part as a good wife should to make life pleasant to those around her. To Mr. Steele the TRIBUNE is indebted for a trip to Lake Itta and for a sail in his splendid yacht. One needs only to visit this country and consider its wealth of resources and its climate, and see the thrift, enterprise and confidence of its people to conclude that this is the spot.

J. D. PATTON, the other Black Hills member of the central committee, telegraphed, or tried to do so, his proxy to C. T. McCoy. Had it been received, the territorial convention would have been held at some point in southern Dakota. The elements gave to the north the victory, and they appear to be still on our side. The weather continues most favorable for the crops. No. 1 hard, forty bushels to the acre will not be an uncommon thing this harvest.

## Notice to Grangers.

All members of the Burleigh County Agricultural society are urgently requested to meet at the city hall in the city of Bismarck at 1 o'clock p. m., Saturday, July 22d, 1882. We meet to make arrangements for a county fair this fall. Specimens of this grand, bountiful crop must be preserved for exhibit. Be on hand promptly.  
J. F. WALLACE, Pres.  
DAVID STEWART, Sec'y.

## NEWS COMMENTS.

A "Tug" of war—Wilson.

NORTH Pacific stocks—common 47½; preferred 87½.

"PEMBINA" has a lean and hungry sound. Call us "No. 1 hard."

Who whipped? Sullivan. Who took the money? Wilson. Who whipped?

The erudite editor of the Yankton Herald thinks the queen's English suffers terribly at the hands of the Dakota press, but consoles himself with the reflection that the Iowa editors are in this regard incomparably worse.

SECRETARY LINCOLN, accompanied by Gen. Phil. Sheridan, was announced to pass through St. Paul yesterday on a western trip. As will be seen in the TRIBUNE's telegraphic columns the secretary was in Springfield Ill., yesterday, attending the funeral of his mother.

JUDGING from the following, which is going the rounds, it's about time for the people of Delhi, India, to flax around and get out a "boom edition." "Delhi, India, which used to have 2,000,000 inhabitants, now has but 200,000.

JUDGE JERE BLACK prophesies that Hancock will be the democratic nominee for the presidency in 1884, and Blaine the republican. The judge established his reputation in 1880, when he guessed two months in advance that the republicans would nominate Garfield.

A LA CROSSE girl conceived the idea Saturday that she could raise more wealth if she was a boy, so she put on boys' clothing and commenced begging from door to door. The scheme worked all right until a policeman noticed her shape and commenced searching her pockets. When he opened her vest her modesty prompted her to ask him to stop, as she was a girl.

THE country has just found out how narrowly it escaped a first-class sensation in the house of representatives one day last week. Robeson says that if Whitthorne had struck him as he threatened to do during their quarrel on the floor last week, he (Robeson) should have shot him dead. That would have been a fitting wind-up of this snarling and disgraceful session.

THERE comes a strange story from Alexandria—a story having withal an element of sublimity. It is reported that by means of a telephone the late bombardment in the Mediterranean sea was distinctly heard at Malta, 1,000 miles distant. Events are constantly occurring to show that the future of the telephone can hardly be too extravagantly predicted. It is perfectly possible to imagine such an "improvement" and extension of the telephone that a bombardment in the Mediterranean may be heard in London, and even in New York; and the time may be coming when Emerson's bold metaphor of the "embattled farmers" who "fired the shot heard round the world," may be reduced to literal and prosaic fact.

A FEW weeks ago a number of prominent merchants of Milwaukee addressed a letter to the manager of local theaters requesting that Sunday performances be discontinued. This action has led to serious results. It was regarded by the large German element of the city, who believe in a free and easy Sabbath, as the beginning of a movement against Sunday amusements of all kinds. Of course the matter took a political turn. It happens that most of the signers of the letter are republicans, and it is thought that party will suffer somewhat on this account in the coming congressional elections in Wisconsin. Moreover the Milwaukee brewers have resolved to "boycott" the signing merchants, and the latter have already suffered seriously from this new-fangled method of retaliation. Religious circles have felt the influence of the agitation, and the pastor of a popular church has resigned in consequence of the annoyance caused by the opposition of those who do not approve his course in regard to the matter.

THE London Telegraph the other day devoted a large amount of editorial space to the criticism of the bad taste of the Americans in tolerating such a thing as a convention of 20,000 drunkards. The idea of so much congregated boozing talent overwhelmed the editor. The cablegram announcing the singular fact gave no particulars, and he was left to speculate on what might be the object of these professional imbibers in thus coming together in deliberative assembly. He did not know whether they were nominating a president, or whether it might not be an organized kick on the price of their favorite sustenance. He finally told his readers that it was probably a movement of fanatical teetotalers to create a sentiment against intemperance. And the simple fact of the whole matter was that what the cablegram tried to announce was the meeting of 20,000 drunkards, a religious sect, who held a convention about a month ago in an obscure hamlet in Indiana. The Telegraph read it "drunkards."

In Camden, S. C., on the 4th of July, Col. Blair, an inoffensive old man, was shot to death in cold blood by one Haile, an ex-rebel and the chairman of a democratic club in Camden. Blair was the leader of the anti-bourbon element in that community. Haile is said to have been the aggressor, and the murder, viewed independently of its political aspects, was brutal in the extreme. Blair was 70 years old, and in the whole course of his life he was never known to commence a quarrel or to take advantage of an enemy. At the time of his death he was entirely unarmed. Haile shot him five times, continuing to shoot after the venerable form of his victim was stretched prone and lifeless on the ground. It was a plain case of murder, with aggravating circumstances. But unprovoked murders occur constantly, and this crime would probably not have attracted the attention of the entire country as it has but for the fact that Haile in all probability will never be brought to account for his wanton shedding of the old man's blood. A democratic judge ordered his discharge from jail before sundown of the very day the murder was committed—and this solely on Haile's own representations. The murder was terrible; the shielding of the criminal by partisans in office is most damnable.



# River News.

(From daily, 15th.)  
The government steamer General Sherman arrived from above yesterday morning. There being no business for her at present, Maj. Kirk discharged the crew, all but the captain, engineer, clerk and watchman. Ben. Jewell, one of the pilots of the little champion says she is a daisy to run, and that she passed the Josephine under way going up without any trouble.

Maj. Kirk has a good one on the military telegraph line. The Gen. Sherman arrived early yesterday morning with Col. Sanders, military inspector for this department, on board. About noon the major received a dispatch from Stevenson stating that the Sherman left there last evening with the inspector on board. The Sherman is therefore entitled to the credit of running down stream faster than electricity can travel by the government wire. Perhaps the electric spark stopped on the way to locate settlers on government land.

The steamer Big Horn which arrived at 8:30 last evening brought additional particulars from the sunken Red Cloud. She was running the bank and picked up a snag on the larboard side. So quietly did the snag do its work that Capt. Williams, who was at the wheel, did not know anything about it until late Mike Murphy came up and told him the boat was sinking. In less than five minutes after striking the snag the boat sunk in water up to her cabin on the larboard side and up to her main deck on the starboard side. The crew succeeded in getting off 900 sacks of flour, fifty cases of beer, twenty bales of blankets, 144 cases of cartridges and some other stuff in good shape. Capt. Williams, two engineers and eight men remained with the boat to get off such other stuff as was out of water. The boat is a total wreck and lies at an angle of 25 degrees, her starboard being on a sandbar. The following officers of the Red Cloud came down on the Big Horn: Alex. Stewart and John Nolan, pilots, and Mike Murphy, mate. The passengers of the Red Cloud went up the river on the Rosebud. The Big Horn remained alongside the Red Cloud nearly two days.

The Big Horn arrived at 8:30 last evening with 500 head of sheep, 200 beef cases, fifty tons of wool and the officers and crew of the sunken Red Cloud.

The Benton got away for Benton at 3 p. m. yesterday with a full cargo.

The Josephine left Buford for Bismarck yesterday morning.

The river is falling at Benton, and it is likely that the old creek will run low in a few days.

The Black Hills passed Tobacco Garden, up, at 8 a. m. yesterday.

(From daily, 16th.)

But little of importance transpired at the levee yesterday. The Big Horn was busy loading for Benton, and the Sherman tied up to the bank and gave her crew the necessary wealth to make things lively about town for a few days.

The officers of the sunken Red Cloud, who came down on the Big Horn, occupied chairs most of the time yesterday in front of the Merchants. That's a great resort for steamboatmen.

The military wires were down yesterday, for a wonder, and therefore nothing is known about the condition of the up-stream fleet.

The Sioux City Journal of the 13th says: "A letter received yesterday from Chamberlain says: 'The steamers Wyoming and Key West passed down yesterday. They report the business on the upper end of the river finished. The following boats are lying here: Mollie Moore, W. J. Behan, Gen. Terry, Milwaukee and Niobrara, all with nothing to do except the Terry, which is loading for Randall. The Niobrara's last trip to Pierre and return was made in fifty-two hours. She handled 111 tons with five 'oustlers,' beating Grant Marsh's brag time.'"

Geo. Hughes, one of the trusty clerks of the Peck line, has accepted the position of night clerk at the Sheridan.

The river, at last reports yesterday morning, had fallen four inches at Buford.

(From daily, 19th.)

The Big Horn passed Stevenson up at 3:30 yesterday.

The Eclipse left Buford for Bismarck at noon yesterday.

The Benton passed Buford up at 5 p. m. yesterday.

The Rosebud, Butte and Helena, arrived at Buford yesterday morning.

The Josephine will arrive from Fort Benton at 3 p. m. to-day, and will return on Saturday morning on her fifth trip of the season.

Billings Herald, July 13: "The ferry across the river at Junction City, was wrecked and carried away on the 6th inst. by the steamer Eclipse, on her passage down the river."

At Stevenson yesterday the river was stationary, and at Buford there was a fall of one inch.

The Butte arrived at Benton at 7:11 a. m. yesterday, and the Rosebud and Helena later in the day.

(From daily, 20th.)

A large sandbar having formed at the present levee, the landing will be changed to a point just below the bridge, where there will always be a good stage of water. The boats that have been tied up at the landing have been taken down in the bend towards Lincoln. If they had been left where they were they would have been on dry ground in a few days.

The Josephine arrived from Benton last night at about 11:30, bringing a cargo of wool. The Josephine will leave for Benton Saturday morning.

The Eclipse was expected to arrive at daylight this morning.

The river at Benton is falling fast, with thirty inches reported on the Shankin.

The Rosebud will leave Benton for Bismarck on the 20th.

The Far West passed Poplar river up at noon yesterday.

The North Pacific Railroad company have moved their quarters to the upper landing, just below the bridge. Hereafter boats will receive and discharge their cargoes there.

The Eclipse passed Stevenson yesterday at 11:15 p. m.

The Helena arrived at Benton at 7 a. m. yesterday.

As the TRIBUNE has previously stated the people of Helena and Benton are making strenuous efforts to secure an appropriation to aid in the improvement of the upper Missouri river from Benton to Helena. The Helena Independent of the 11th says at a large meeting of the board of trade of Helena heard from his own lips the plans and purposes of Mr. John H. Waters, with regard to

the navigation of the Missouri river above the falls. Mr. Waters announced that he had already taken steps to put a steel boat upon the Upper Missouri above the falls, and that he was in correspondence with parties in Pittsburg and Cincinnati for that purpose. He proposed to have the boat built in sections and shipped early next spring, and would have it afloat if possible by the first of May. He also proposes to put on a line of barges at the same time. He stated that even in the present condition of the river he could for two months in the year run his boat from Half-breed island as far up as Twin Bridges on the Jefferson, by removing a single obstruction on the river at a cost of \$500. The great obstacle was at Half-breed island, from which the rocks had never been removed. Although in the present condition of the river he did not expect to make the venture profitable for the first year, yet he and his friends would invest \$50,000 in the enterprise and bank upon the future. Upon motion, a committee of three, consisting of S. C. Ashby, Cornelius Hedges and A. M. Woolfolk, was appointed to communicate with Hon. Martin Maginnis and urge on behalf of the board of trade the securing of an appropriation of \$20,000 this session, if possible, to improve the upper river. The committee were also instructed to communicate as early as possible with members of the Benton board of trade with a view to the incorporation in the two cities of a company to build a railroad around the falls.

The Great falls of the Missouri are about forty miles above Benton, and with the exception of numerous pile bridges, the railroad around the falls could be built very cheaply, the general lay of the land being level.

(From daily, 21st.)

The Missouri river is as uncertain as the movements of a fickle-minded woman. She's here one day and there the next. A few days ago there was a good channel at the warehouses; now there is a sandbar formed that reaches well into the river. How long it will be there is uncertain. The railroad company do not propose to take any chances and are therefore moving their headquarters to their old warehouses near the bridge. Here is where the landing should be. The bridge dyke throws the channel against the east bank at this point and from the very nature of things it must always be so. At this point permanent warehouses should be built. Chief Engineer Morrison, of the bridge, has said that if properly riprapped this spot could be made the finest levee on the whole Missouri river. The railroad will have a large quantity of granite left from building the bridge. Why not put it into a warehouse that will last for all time. The country may be all cut up with railroads, yet there will be steamboating on the Missouri river. New river towns are springing up both above and below Bismarck. Railroads can never reach all of them. Parallel to the Mississippi, Ohio and lower Missouri there are railroads, but still there is plenty for steamboats to do. The rivers act as "governors" on the transportation rates. The Painted Woods country is settling up. The farmers will raise wheat and the boats will bring the product to Bismarck. The Missouri river will always be a great feeder of the North Pacific. Why not, then, build a permanent warehouse? They doubtless will.

The Eclipse arrived from the Yellowstone about noon yesterday. She will probably lay up for the season.

The Josephine was busy loading her cargo of wool and hides yesterday just below the bridge. She will begin loading for Benton immediately and get away as advertised.

Advices from above show that the river is falling at Benton and Buford, and stationary at Stevenson.

The Dacotah and Peninah have dropped down in the bend below the landing to get away from the sandbar.

The Chamberlain Register of the 13th, says: "The Wyoming landed Monday, on her return from Benton. The captain received orders to load with coal, but the crew refusing to handle coal, she again pulled out headed down stream. She may take on a load at Sioux City."

The Eclipse made the run from the Muddy to Bismarck in good time. She left that point at 4 a. m. Wednesday, and arrived here at 11 a. m. yesterday. She brought a number of cattle as far as Buford for Leighton, Jordan & Co., and a number of empty beer kegs and buffalo hides for Bismarck. The Eclipse has been engaged this season in transporting freight from the end of the track to Huntley, about eight miles from Billings. She has made five trips, including one from Bismarck. Capt. Mariner looked as natural as ever, but he says night has found him tired every day. "The water runs down hill in that country," says Tom. This is a fact. Navigating the upper Yellowstone is like stemming a mill-race or a mill flume. A man that handles a boat or scow through the Yellowstone, without running a rock, is indeed entitled to a great deal of credit. One thing is certain, if Tom can't do it no one need try. The Eclipse will await further orders at the levee.

One man was rude enough to remark last night that Capt. Mariner, hearing that beer was only five cents a glass in Bismarck, had pulled in the gang-plank and left the Yellowstone in haste to see for himself. If Tom wants to know who that man was, the TRIBUNE will tell him. It seems by the following from the Sioux City Journal of the 18th that the Wyoming is having a desolate sort of career on her down trip: "The big Wyoming was libeled by the United States deputy marshal at Omaha for a bill of \$180, claimed by a man named Hamilton for wood said to have been taken from his yard near Calhoun last spring. Troxell & Co., the agents of the boat at Omaha, were hoaxed into believing that the boat could get a shipment of mules if she landed. The deputy marshal, who had put up this job on the agents, then seized the boat. The captain put up the amount claimed. Just above Omaha the boat got on a sandbar and broke her wheel, so that she

could not get a shipment of mules if she landed. The deputy marshal, who had put up this job on the agents, then seized the boat. The captain put up the amount claimed. Just above Omaha the boat got on a sandbar and broke her wheel, so that she

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## Wogansport Jottings.

It rains as usual, and crops are most magnificent, except that they are rather late in the season. The mosquitoes, a variety of game in this locality, are doing all they can to make things lively. It is said by one of eighteen years' residence in this picturesque bend of the river, that during his time here, there never has been a single hail or other destructive storm. Just across the river were herded in good shape Capt. Harmon's four or five hundred head of cattle all last winter, simply on the prairie grass. The land has about all been taken up during the present season, and still they come. Occasionally we notice immigrants passing, and some stop over night with their wagons, from one to ten in a train, and some with their herds of stock. And yet some "loony" will say, in spite of the houses going up in every direction, that Wogansport is out of civilization—out of the world, when in fact, just now, it is the hub of Dakota immigration. The people wish to settle on these superb stock and farming lands where there is an abundance of stone, coal, timber, wealth, health, and happiness in store for them, and where the Missouri river steamers passing and meeting here almost every day can land and unload or load any shipments desired by them. The site of Wogansport is upon the east bank of the Missouri river, upon a most magnificent plateau, with an occasional rise from twenty to seventy feet above the levee, so as to be far above high water and any malaria. The land upon which the town is situated runs back eastward, a little ascending, to the bluffs, for a mile and a half. Looking westward from the center of the bend of the river the view extends over several sections of splendid forest. North or south there are beautiful forests, hills and vales, and everything is grand and most picturesque to the eye. Near by is a large spring of good water, which flows perpetually. This natural fountain is situated upon the side of a bluff from fifty to one hundred feet above us, affording a good chance for an aqueduct to conduct into any part of the village good, healthful water, or, if one should like, an artesian well in his yard, or in any field below the spring. On the first day of last June, a public school district was organized centering here. Our school is now in session, under the care of Mrs. Wogan. Our district clerk reports seventy-five pupils. A number of young men have already solicited Mrs. Wogan to hold a term of school this winter at this point. Our school is of a higher grade than is commonly found in frontier towns. We have the intelligence to support the enterprise all around us. What sensible personage would dare to frown or kick against such a mainspring of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as this? There have been several sections of railroad land purchased here already, although there are some vacant government land yet near us. This, however, is not of the best, being best suited to stock raising. We still invite the attention of all good people to look over our country before passing on. We will do what we can to show up its merits and render other assistance.

H. F. W.  
Wogansport, Dak., July 17, 1882.

## Who's Afraid?

In Sunday's daily the predictions of Vennor for the month of July were published. He predicts "hail, doing much damage, from the 17th to 20th." It should be remembered that Vennor does not pretend to predict the weather for North Dakota. He is as much astonished at the climate of the Missouri slope as any one else. The theory that storms are born here is doubtless true. They are born here, but before they get big enough to do any damage they are either east as far as Minnesota, or south as far as Kansas, Nebraska or Missouri. The St. Louis Republican once stated in a column article that Bismarck and vicinity was the birthplace of storms, and that while they were as meek as lambs here they developed into roaring lions when they reached Missouri. There is no evidence in this country of there ever having been any disastrous storms; no tracks of a hurricane or cyclone. There have been occasional hail storms, but none this year. Those in previous years have been narrow and done but little damage comparatively. There will be no damaging hail in this section this year. The TRIBUNE risks its reputation on this.

## The Dandy Clock.

Louis Westhauser, at No. 22 Main street, has a wonderful clock hung up behind his counter. It is of German manufacture, and is made entirely of wood, except the works. Above the face are two small doors, hiding from view a quail and a cuckoo. At the quarter hour the door on the left flies open and the quail comes out and calls once; twice for the half hour, three times for the three-quarters, and four times for the hour. When the minute hand reaches the hour, the quail comes out and the clock strikes the hour at the same the quail calls out four times, and then the little door on the right flies open and out pops the cuckoo, like a jack-in-a-box, and announces the hour, and immediately goes back again and waits for another hour to come around. There are three weights to the clock, one to wind up the birds, another to wind up the striking part and the other to wind-up the clock. The woodwork of the clock is gotten up in gothic style and looks like a house hung up on the wall. The figures on the face and the hands are of white bone, and

show in good relief on the dark background. A large number of visitors have been to see and examine the clock, and all unite in claiming that it is a wonderful piece of mechanism.

## Died.

SMITH—In St. Paul, Minn., yesterday morning at 474 Rosabel street, Edward Byrne Smith, aged seven months and twenty-three days, only son of Hon. P. R. Smith, of this city.

A telegram was received Wednesday morning by Mr. Smith from Sister Seraphine, the Rev. Mother of the St. Joseph Convent of St. Paul, in whose special care the child was placed, and by her placed in the immediate care of one of the best private nurses in the city. The dispatch stated that the baby was dangerously ill with cholera infantum, and was received after the departure of the morning trains. Shortly after Mr. Smith received another dispatch from the Rev. Mother, announcing that the child was dead. Owing to the departure of the trains Mr. Smith found it impossible to start for St. Paul inside of twenty-four hours, so he telegraphed the Rev. Mother to have the remains properly cared for and forwarded to Bismarck by the evening express train.

## At Rest.

The funeral of Edward Byrne Smith, only son of the Hon. P. R. Smith of this city, took place last evening immediately after the arrival of the passenger train. Mr. Smith and friends met the remains at Jamestown, and returned with them to this city. The funeral arrangements were complete in every detail and in waiting for the arrival of the passenger train, which bore the remains, from which the funeral proceeded to the cemetery. The body was encased in a beautiful white casket, elegantly trimmed with white satin. On the cover were placed two white silver doves, one at the head and one at the foot, with a silver plate in the center, and the words "Sweet Baby" engraved thereon. Before the body was removed from the casket the pall bearers placed on the casket a beautiful white wreath and cross of the purest flowers most elegantly arranged, after which the body was conveyed to the hearse, and the procession took up its line of march for the cemetery, where the casket was opened and the remains viewed by all present. Father Paul conducted the ceremonies at the grave, where the body was laid to rest beside its dear, dear mother. Once more Mr. Smith desires to return his grateful thanks to the good sisters of the St. Joseph convent of St. Paul, for their tender care, and the elegant manner in which they prepared the body for burial. He desires, further, to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Bismarck and surrounding country for their earnest manifestations of sympathy, which he shall ever gratefully remember.

## The Artesian Well.

The well is now down 215 feet, and as the last fifteen feet is caving it is now necessary to begin curbing. The eight-inch hole now bored will be rimmed out to ten inches to allow the easy passage of the eight-inch pipe. In about three days work will be resumed on the downward bore. When 800 feet down, then it will be in order to begin inquiry about water. It may be necessary to go over 1,000 feet, but it is believed that a flowing stream will be struck before that depth is reached. The Bismarck well is progressing much more satisfactorily than the one at Fargo. At the latter place they are now down but 140 feet, and have been obliged to reduce the size of the hole twice, so that it now is but four inches in diameter.

## Telegraphic Ticks.

Thos. Scott, a melancholy old man living in Troy, O., yesterday committed suicide by hanging.

After their late fight, Sullivan and Wilson went to Harry Hill's place, where Sullivan forked over the \$1,000 stakes.

The striking boiler-makers of Cincinnati have secured an advance of 10 per cent. on their former wages, and resumed work.

Samuel Williams, while "showing off" in a barn at Fairfield, Mich., fell from a beam to the floor, thirty feet, and died in a few minutes.

Near Upper Sandusky, O., yesterday, Henry Hoffman's little girl fell into a cistern. The child's mother jumped in to save her, and when Hoffman came home he found them both drowned.

A party consisting of Dr. King and wife, a young lady and Prof. Leland, of St. Louis, while rowing on Lake Erie at Chautauque, O., yesterday, were capsized in a sudden squall, and the doctor and wife were drowned, the professor and the young lady reaching the shore in an extremely exhausted condition.

## Irrigation by Artesian Wells.

In the current number of the North American Review is an article from the pen of Dr. C. A. White, of the Smithsonian Institute, on "Artesian Wells Upon the Great Plains." The paper treats more particularly of the practicability of successfully irrigating the arid portions of the great plains for farming purposes by means of artesian wells. In the light of geological researches in Colorado, and the record of mean rainfall in that state, the writer takes a not very hopeful view of the scheme. The opinion of many that such irrigation is practicable, based on the principle that "you can get water anywhere if you go deep enough," is characterized by the writer as an absurdity. There are districts where the annual mean of rainfall is much less than the minimum amount that is necessary to raise a farm crop; moreover, much of this annual rainfall runs off by rivers, where, however available it may be for purposes of irrigation, it is not to be considered in connection with artesian wells. From data obtained by a series of artesian well experiments in California in 1880, it is shown that the average discharge of water per well is 1 cubic foot per second, and that 1 cubic foot per second is required to

irrigate 100 acres of land. The average well will therefore irrigate ten acres, and the cost of such a well will add \$40 an acre to the original cost of the land. The cost of wells on the plains of Colorado would be increased on account of the greater depth of boring which would be necessary. A well there would add \$60 per acre to the original cost of the land; and even then the chances are against getting an adequate supply of water for farming purposes.

But while the writer is not sanguine as to the absolute reclamation of waterless districts solely by means of these wells, yet he thinks they may be profitably bored in many places, particularly in the valleys, for purposes other than irrigation. He says: "A well giving no more than a quarter of a cubic foot per second would be sufficient to water large herds of cattle, besides supplying the wants of a small hamlet of people. There are many portions of the plains, bearing an abundant growth of grass, but distant from any constant supply of water, where the value of such a well would be many times greater than that of any well could be for purposes of irrigation alone. That many wells of satisfactory capacity may be obtained upon the plains east of the Rocky mountains there appears to be no good reason to doubt. \* \* But the risk of failure has hitherto proved to be so great that no boring ought to be undertaken upon any portion of the great plains without the known results of a careful geological examination of the region by competent persons."

In this connection it may be proper to state that every well bored in Dakota territory thus far has been a success. Aberdeen, Yankton and Tower City each have flowing wells and the opinion of geologists, together with the successful experiments in Dakota, give assurance of the success of the one now being bored at Bismarck.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rucout & Co., 10 Barclay street New York. Send for their catalogue and price list.

## Commonwealth Distribution Co.'s

Drawing takes place in Louisville, Ky., July 31st. Capital prize of \$30,000 to be had for the sum of \$2. Many other magnificent prizes. Have you a ticket? If not, send your order at once to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

## A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York city.

## 1,960 Prizes—\$112,400.

This immense sum of money to be distributed July 31st the day—Louisville, Ky., the place. The old reliable Commonwealth Distribution Co. the parties. No better investment in the world. Secure tickets early, as they are being rapidly taken. Without delay send to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

## Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 11, 1882.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office August 16, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. under section 2301, revised statutes:

## Mary Gitschka.

Homestead entry No. 444, for the W 1/2 of Sec. 26, Town 138 west, Range 15 west, and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Wm. Dernoe, James W. McPherson, P. Murray and C. Cramer, all of Burleigh county, post office address Clarke, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

## Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 11, 1882.  
Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter E. Wilcox against Samuel Townsend, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 247, dated Nov. 26, 1880, upon the southeast quarter of section 8, township 138 north, range 80 west, Burleigh county, Dakota territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of August, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

J. A. REA, Register.

E. M. BROWN, Receiver. 6-10

## Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck D. T., May 3, 1882.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 o'clock a. m., June 22, 1882, under section 2301 R. S. viz:

## Alfred Birchett, Jr.

H. E. No. 236 made April 26, 1871 for the southeast quarter of section 10, township 139, range 71 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John VanDeusen, Edwin VanDeusen, John Clausen and John Williamson all of Kidder county, D. T., Postoffice address Jamestown, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

## Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., June 13, 1882.  
Complaint having been entered at this office by John Byrne against John F. Bannan, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture entry No. 479, dated May 18, 1880, upon the southwest quarter of section 23, township 138 north, range 71, Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant, alleging that claimant has failed to break the five acres required by law the first year. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of July, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

## C. S. WEAVER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

## LUMBER, DOORS,

Windows, Paper Nails, Points, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Hair. Office Third street, in rear of Postoffice.

## Bismarck Building Association

Will erect all classes of buildings for cash or on easy monthly payments. Time given on dwelling lots. C. S. WEAVER, Pres. T. B. CONOVER, Sec'y.







Advice to Farmers.

Everything now indicates a wonderful yield of all manner of crops in this section. Because this is so, farmers must not become indolent or careless. Nature having done her part so thoroughly, the granger should now perform his part to achieve the final victory. Ordinarily it has been comparatively safe for North Dakota farmers to leave their grain in shock in the field until ready to be threshed, there being no rains of a damaging character during harvest time. This year promises to be an exceptional one. Although the total rainfall this year has been less than on previous years, yet the moisture has been more equally distributed, and last month rain fell on seventeen days or on an average of every other day. This promises to be a peculiar feature of the entire season, and therefore farmers should stack their grain well. With proper attention to harvest and threshing, there is no reason why every kernel of wheat raised in Burleigh county and vicinity should not be rated as No. 1 hard. The kernels are now filling out, and the present cool weather is just what is needed to make them plump and heavy. Much of the wheat in this vicinity will yield thirty-five to forty bushels per acre and turn the scales at from sixty-two to sixty-six pounds per bushel. Barley, to be rated No. 1, must be bright and clean. In view of these facts, coupled with the prospect of a comparatively wet season for harvest, the farmer cannot pay too much attention to the stacking of his grain. Much depends upon the result of the grain crop in Burleigh county this year. Thus far Burleigh is the banner county on the line—recognized as such by every visitor and by the railroad company. In no other locality does grain average so well as here. Let the farmers now use the proper precaution, and this fall it will be headed all over the world that the Missouri slope is the best place for the raising of wheat and other grain, and therefore the best place for the settler to immigrate to. The picture is now in a rude state; it needs but the touch of the farmer's hand to make it beautiful.

Scared by Indians.

There is a good joke on Ed. Gilboy who is now doing Montana, in company with an English blood named Valentine. They were at the Little Missouri recently, and had planned a grand hunt on the headwaters of that stream. Bob Roberts had consented to allow the Englishman to use his pony and a mule team, and all necessary provisions for a three months' campaign had been procured. It was a soft sell, for Gilboy, as the Englishman was to pay him \$150 a month for his company. Everything was in readiness for the leave, when suddenly it occurred to Roberts that he didn't want to let his pony go. He was at a loss at first as to the means of getting out of the business, but finally a capital idea struck him. Gilboy and the Englishman were standing near each other, and Roberts, to all appearances, was giving them a friendly piece of advice. "Look out for the stock, Gilboy," said Bob. "Crows are thick over the divide; they scooped in the mail carrier night before last. That stock is valuable, and (turning to the Englishman) I wouldn't take a raft of gold for that pony." With these cheering words, Bob went away. Soon after he looked out of the window of Moore's hotel and saw the harness coming off the mule. The Englishman went over to the telegraph office and asked what time the next train went out. The operator, seeing his plight, asked what was the matter. "Miserable!" quoth the Englishman. "I've lost my pony, and I shall be a dead man if I don't get it back by noon." Roberts, in the meantime, had saddled his pony and was off with Bly looking after his horse. Gilboy and the Englishman went west on the next train, and the latter, after a while, on the First National of Bismarck, a hundred telegrams to the Little Missouri, and "I'll be a dead man if I don't get my pony back by noon." Roberts, in the meantime, had saddled his pony and was off with Bly looking after his horse. Gilboy and the Englishman went west on the next train, and the latter, after a while, on the First National of Bismarck, a hundred telegrams to the Little Missouri, and "I'll be a dead man if I don't get my pony back by noon."

Crops and Settlers.

WASHBURN, July 1.—EDITOR TRIBUNE: The probable amount of land in cultivation in this vicinity this year embracing Painted Woods and Turtle Valley neighborhoods, is about 1,000 acres. The crops are in a fine flourishing condition. Wheat, oats, corn, beans and potatoes never looked better or more promising. Peas and potatoes were ready for the table on the 10th this year, although the season was unusually late. A large number of settlers are locating about the town of Washburn—at least two hundred claims have been taken this season. About thirty Scandinavian families have settled north of the Stevenson road. They came from Wisconsin and there are other neighborhoods or groups from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, and I have yet to see one of them that is dissatisfied with the country. The soil is dark and rich, and quick. There is considerable timber along the river and its tributaries, and an abundance of coal. Springs are frequent and in all places good water can be obtained with but little cost. The grazing is all that can be desired—stock live on the open prairies all winter without hay or grain, feeding on the grasses which

have matured before frost and remained in the condition of hay during the entire winter. In winter there are no rains. Corn is grown successfully and wheat will yield this year not less than thirty bushels per acre; and oats from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. R. A. CORFER.

Clover.

When O. T. Anderson, of Atlantis, Mo., visited this country in March last, he took much interest in the country, and his companion, James Heath, located near Washburn. Mr. Anderson, being interested in stock, was anxious to know if clover and timothy would grow here, and he accordingly sent to Mr. Heath some clover and timothy seed, which was in April sown by him on the farm of John Saterland. Mr. Heath was called to Bismarck Saturday, and brought along specimens of the clover. It stands evenly on the field about eighteen inches in height, and is now in full blossom. The experience of others with clover may be more extended than the writer's, but he has never seen such a growth from the first year's seeding, either in Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, or Michigan, where he has resided, and all who have seen this declare they have never seen anything to compare with it. It will make good hay now, but of course ought not to be cut for that purpose this year. Mr. Heath is greatly pleased with Burleigh county. He wants no more Missouri in his, and urges his neighbors to come and do their part to ward occupying the land, much of which is free to any who will come and take it. He reports the country improving wonderfully. Teams are breaking on every hand and houses are springing up as if by magic.

The Mouse River.

H. H. Hanes, who is working Col. Lounsbury's farm near Bismarck, has just returned from the Mouse river country. He reports a very large immigration going into the country, and says the settlements extend along the river twenty-five miles, and many farms are being opened. He says there are bodies of heavy oak timber along the river. In many instances oak logs forty feet without a limb can be obtained. The timber is ash, oak, elm and poplar, principally. Some basswood or linden is found. He says there is considerable fall in the river at Villard, but none at the mouth of Wintering river. Mr. Hanes took up the family of F. D. Lord, who have already commenced building operations, and they are interested also in the townsite of Villard, which is now being laid out. There indications that the Manitoba road will soon be extended to Villard, and it is believed that the extension of that road will force the North Pacific to build its contemplated branch up the Missouri to Washburn, and thence north to Villard at an earlier date than was originally contemplated. Mr. Hanes brought some fine specimens of red top grass, over three feet in length, from the meadows along the Mouse river. He speaks of a half-breed woman near Villard who has about twelve acres under cultivation. She has new potatoes and peas, wheat and oats, and corn standing over five feet in height.

Vennor's July.

Vennor has promulgated his July weather prophecy. Opening with warm sultry weather and following with cool, cloudy and local rains up to the present period in the month, the prediction is sufficiently near the actual condition of affairs to make the rest of the prophecy worthy of regard. From the 13th to the 16th a change to heavy rain is noticed, and from the 17th to the 20th inclusive is a hot, muggy term, with winds and hail storms doing great damage. A cool, showery period will follow to the 25th, when another oppressive day is predicted, followed by cooler weather with showers and wind. The 28th is to be fine and pleasant, storm clouds will gather on the 29th, and the month will close with a period of colder, stormy weather, with considerable rain. The month offers a variety, certainly, but it is about as nasty a mess as ever Vennor ventured to put together.

Blood on the Moon.

There was a picnic at the river Friday. It was in the office of the Benton line of steamers. The boys say it was a funny matinee. It seems there was something wrong with the letter press, and Baker and Spencer both attempted to fix it at the same time. Between the two it fell to within two feet of the floor. Baker's right foot and Spencer's left. This made them both mad. It would make anyone mad. More trivial things than that have busted up whole families. This only separated an employee from an employer. Spencer is now looking for a new sit and has no love whatever for Baker, which gentleman was seen Friday evening with blood in his eye and a lily in his buttonhole.

Bound for Painted Woods.

Saturday there were a number of covered wagons crossed on the ferry landing from the west. Inquiry developed the fact that they belonged to immigrants who had been out west further, but who had finally decided to locate north of Bismarck in the Painted Woods district. Everyone has the same story to tell about the Painted Woods and Turtle Valley country. Of the 200 or more families who have located in that vicinity this year, not one is dissatisfied. The crops

are looking fine and every settler wears a smile of satisfaction. Mr. Heath, the man who was so skeptical last spring, is now one of the loudest boomers. He never saw crops so fine, nor clover and timothy grow so rapidly. He is more than pleased, and invites every Missourian to come and see him.

Boomers Needed.

Until this spring Bismarck never had an exclusively real estate firm. People came here and went away not knowing whether there were any bargains in real estate to be found or not. A good, reliable real estate firm is as necessary in a town as a grocery store. Those who have engaged in the real estate business heretofore have done so just because they knew it was necessary for some one to show strangers about the city, and give them the information about the country desired. Recognizing this fact Alex. McKenzie decided to embark in the business, and the result is apparent. To-day the real estate firm of McKenzie & Willcox is one of the most extensive institutions of the kind in the country. They send off tons of printed matter every month, and their sales are simply enormous. Last month they published the second number of the "Banner City," a publication giving information to settlers. This edition alone filled ten large paper sacks. It was mailed to parties in every state in the Union, and quite a number of copies were sent to Europe. Bismarck realizes the benefit of such an extensive institution. Scores of settlers and capitalists have, by the efforts of Messrs. McKenzie & Willcox, been induced to locate in Burleigh county and vicinity. Mr. Willcox is the agent of the North Pacific lands, and his sales during the past forty days have been greater than those of any other locality on the line. Bismarck needs more boomers like these gentlemen.

The Bridge Accident.

The remains of the unfortunate men who fatally quarreled on the trestle work of the bridge Friday afternoon, were buried Saturday at Mandan, the Rev. I. O. Sloan preaching the funeral sermon. The names of the men were Peter Stuart and Wm. Watson. The former was formerly of Delle Prairie, Mich., and the latter from Saginaw, Mich. The men were in the employ of Winston Bros., and were considered the best top men on the bridge. They were sixty-five feet above the ground, and probably were so used to being in mid-air, and were so crazed with rage at each other that they lost all consciousness of being in such a perilous situation. Mr. Winston was only about 200 feet distant when the men fell, and saw them before the fatal slip. Watson was on one side of the trestle and Stuart on the other. The former jumped forward when Stuart was seen to raise a hammer and also spring forward. The two clinched in the centre of the trestle and fell between the bed pieces sixty-five feet. Watson died instantly, but Stuart lived in an unconscious condition for ten minutes. How terrible must have been the feeling in the breasts of those two men as for the instant at the last moment they must have realized their certain destruction.

Land Notes.

The tree claim contestants are not wanting. The Turtle Valley post office will be moved to Washburn. Steen says his oats ought to yield seventy-five bushels per acre. J. S. Veeder was loading goods yesterday for the Washburn store. The last batch of Russian refugees booked for Bismarck failed to connect. J. M. Carnahan is contesting a St. Louis banker's tree claim near Sterling. E. A. Henderson sold his five lots in Williams' addition to T. S. Woodruff, of Wahpeton. John C. Boren, a Mouse river discontent, bought out Wm. McGillis on a 24 of section 6, north of Clarke, and has settled down to business. McGillis goes to Montana, where his brother has a good job on the Tongue river.

The Belknap Party.

Treasurer Belknap of the North Pacific, and his party of New York friends and capitalists, arrived in Bismarck from the end of the track Sunday morning, and remained until yesterday noon. They looked Bismarck over thoroughly and inspected the bridge. Mr. Belknap said he had paid a great deal of money for the Bismarck bridge, and he had a curiosity to see where it had gone. Chief Engineer Morison of the bridge satisfied him that it had been spent judiciously, and that a considerable amount more would be necessary to complete the structure. Mr. Belknap and party are highly pleased with the northwest and its prospective future.

"Don't Tell the Buffalo."

W. E. Curtis, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, will leave Chicago on the 17th of this month and arrive at Bismarck on the 22d, together with a party of six or seven in pursuit of buffalo and other game. Mr. Curtis is anxious lest the buffalo should hear of it and find their way out of the country. He and Col. Lounsbury are the greatest buffalo hunters of the age. Their experience of last summer will not soon be forgotten.

Dickinson.

Geo. Auld has been appointed postmaster at Dickinson, vice T. H. Langley resigned. Mr. Auld is a bright, active mer-

chant at Dickinson, who has gone there to stay. He says there are at least 200 people in Stark county, and many farms are being opened. The crops in the vicinity are just splendid. Mr. Dickinson is expected at an early day, when lots will be put in the market, and the boom will then commence for Dickinson and Stark county.

His Head is Level.

Land Register Armstrong, of Huron, although in the territory but six weeks is more than pleased. Mr. Armstrong was formerly city editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and no doubt the climate of Dakota has proven a great panacea for the numerous ills that affect the physical and moral make-up of a Chicago newspaper man. A recent issue of the Inter-Ocean contains the following interview with Mr. Armstrong: "To tell the truth, I have got the Dakota fever in the most malignant form. It is the country of the future without a doubt. For the farmers first, and next in order for the representatives of the other branches of industry. It is wholly unlike any other section. Imagine to yourself a vast ocean of green grass, the surface gently undulating in graceful outlines, with here and there a level depression and you will get as good an idea of Dakota as it is possible to get unless you go there and personally inspect it. You may ride fifty miles without seeing a tree, say the tiny saplings planted on tree claims to carry out the settlers' contracts with Uncle Sam, and these are not trees yet. It is just these natural conditions that will make Dakota the coming great agricultural region of the United States. The farmer does not have to hew the trees on his land, and afterward burn out the stumps to clear a sufficient space to make a decent farm; nor does he have to remove a lot of boulders of a larger or smaller size before he can commence to plow. Nature has done all this work for him. The farmer finds the land in perfect condition to till. You may plow a furrow for mile after mile, and not have to turn aside for a single obstacle. Looking over the vast area of green which stretches out before one's gaze to an illimitable extent, it seems to be one continuous lawn of rich, short grass. In the few low lands the long grass grows, but on the higher ground the short and closely growing grass abounds. It is a magnificent country—a gentleman's country. "You seem to have it bad, eh?" remarked the reporter. "Yes, very bad! In fact it has become chronic. Let me tell you that the farmer who wears out his life in tilling the obstinate soil of the rocky sections of the western states, would live in a paradise if he were to spend the remainder of his days in Dakota."

I can speak from experience only about the June days. The thermometer will reach a higher point than it does in Chicago, but the heat is not so perceptible, because the air is more rarified. It is always delightfully cool at night, no matter how warm it has been during the day. The nights are cooler relatively than they are in Chicago, and the coolness of Chicago nights have become proverbial all over the country. I made some inquiry about the summer season and the winter season. The people tell me that the climate is always agreeable in summer, and that it is not perceptibly as cold in winter as it is in Chicago, because the air is so dry. It is said that a ton of coal will do more service in a Dakota winter than a ton in Chicago, because of the dryness of the atmosphere. The air is wonderfully exhilarating. The overworked citizen of the big and dusty city will find in it the elixir of life. It is rejuvenating in the highest degree. I did not see any fields in Minnesota or Illinois which were in such healthy condition as the farms in Dakota. The corn is well advanced, and every other cereal is likewise growing well. The beauty of this section of the country is, that corn can be raised as well as wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc. In fact, you can raise all cereals well, and you can successfully raise stock. The pasture for stock can not be excelled, and, unless in rare instances, can not be equaled."

A New Experience.

Dr. Calvert, of Dawson, D. T., sowed wheat, oats and peas on the prairie sod this spring, plowing it under. The grain came up in a short time through the sod, and the oats promise to yield at least forty bushels per acre and the wheat at least twelve. It is a new idea, and the final result will be looked for with interest.

Excursion to Washburn.

Arrangements are being made for an overland excursion to Washburn, leaving Bismarck some time next week. It will embrace several of our most active business men and will result in giving confidence in Bismarck. If anyone doubts as to the wealth of resources surrounding Bismarck, a trip of this sort will satisfy them.

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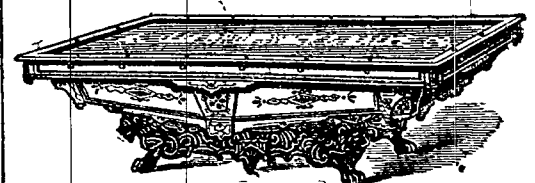
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THE METROPOLIS

Brick is now being hauled for the Union block.

The surveyors of the Northwestern are on their way to Bismarck.

The opera house talent have a mania for saddle ponies.

Yesterday was one of the warmest, yet pleasantest, days of the season.

Good county roads have been surveyed in every direction from Bismarck.

George Demming was busy yesterday moving his office to the building just below the bridge.

Mosquitoes, while not troublesome in town, are said to be numerous and savage in the country.

The numerous signs in front of La Shells Bros' news depot make a very attractive appearance.

Just drop into D. W. Blake's, on second street, and see the new stock of goods he has lately brought on.

The new brick addition to the school house is to be finished September 10th, in time for the fall term of school.

The city council has wisely decided that sidewalks should be on both sides of the cross streets from Main to Rosser.

Jimmy Emmons will be delighted to learn that the president has resented Brave Bear, the bad Indian of Yankton, for sixty days.

The smile of the North Dakota granger about these glorious grain growing days is as expansive and genial as a big sunflower.

Bostwick & Livingston's barber-shop, under the Western House, is the coolest and most comfortable place in the city to get your work done.

If you were not born great or have not achieved greatness, then you stand but little show. Greatness is not thrust upon a great many now-a-days.

Mr. S. K. Hood, from Georgia, has bought out the harness establishment of M. D. Wood on Fourth street, and intends to put in a large stock of goods.

Burleigh county and the Missouri slope has a fine cottage in the fair grounds at Minneapolis and it will be filled this fall with the finest specimens of crops ever exhibited.

The assessment of Kidder county, just completed, shows a valuation of \$80,000 real estate, and \$62,000 personal property. Steele and Dawson are assessed at about \$25,000.

Manager Whitney gives nightly a better show for twenty-five cents than can be found in any other city the size of Bismarck in the United States. A broad land, but a good show.

The DAILY TRIBUNE is kept on file at the reading room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Bismarck and other northwestern people visiting Chicago should bear this in mind.

Dr. Wm. D. Kellogg, the popular dentist on Main street, has a very fine dental chair which is of the latest improved pattern, and after seeing how it works, having teeth pulled in it must be a real pleasure.

It is a recognized fact that the grocery house of Sheldon & Fridland, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, is enjoying a good trade these times. They handle none but the best of goods, and their prices are always satisfactory.

Capt. Wm. Harmon's herd of 1,400 head of cattle were crossed over the river Sunday by the ferry Undine. Sunday's paper erroneously stated that these cattle belonged to Murphy. The Murphy herd went east Friday and Saturday.

Last evening about 11 o'clock there arrived at the residence of Mr. C. W. Thompson a little stranger—very young, and a girl. Mr. Thompson is at Billings, and doesn't know anything about it yet. He'll just about take the first train when he hears of it.

E. H. Bly yesterday measured a twig on one of his box-elder trees in the park opposite the Sheridan House and found it had grown four feet and four inches this year. There will be no trouble in raising trees in this country if they are properly cared for.

In front of McLean & Macnider's store hangs a bunch of white Russian oats sixty-four inches high with heads nearly a foot long. The sight of such things is almost sufficient to make a newspaper man abandon his profession and grasp the handles of a plow.

Although the TRIBUNE has stated several times that a velocipede was composed of three parts, viz.: two wheels and a crank, yet the doggedest machine appeareth on the streets. But then a crank is as necessary an adjunct to a velocipede as a wheel is to a wheelbarrow.

Rev. Stevens advertises elsewhere rare bargains in household furniture. Mr. Stevens will leave this district in a short time, and those wishing to secure bargains in first-class furniture, which has been used but a short time, should call at his residence, next door to the Presbyterian church.

The house of Samuel serenaded the people last evening with the old band. Oh, Whitney, why wilt thou so disregard the feelings of thy fellow men? Give us the benefit of such music as greeted our ears Tuesday night, and the people will esteem you great in heart even as compared with your avoirdupois.

The farmers of Burleigh county must bear in mind that Burleigh proposes to come to the front this fall with the finest fair ever held in Dakota. It takes specimens of grain, produce, etc., to make a good fair, therefore, whenever a farmer sees anything among his products that is good, he should figure on saving some of it in good shape for the fair.

The Fargo Republican says that a Mr. Rector, of that town, who owns a considerable number of lots in Billings, went up there last week, but returned satisfied that the lots were a good investment, the town all right, and that he had not better sell just yet. Several Bismarckers who invested will be glad to learn that some men have faith in the new town.

The TRIBUNE's foreman took in the "Magic Doll" Wednesday night. And as he occupied a front seat it is no wonder that his performances later in the night brings forth such comment as the following from the Mandan p. s.: "From the misplaced headings in the Bismarck TRIBUNE this morning, one would naturally infer that a new style of mixed drinks is being introduced on the other side."

Truax has made a very attractive front window by the profuse distribution of plants

and flowers. The interior of the building is a spacious beer hall, with "pretty waiter girls," among them one whose father owns a large portion of the city of Portland, Me. She's out here just for fun and can carry more beer in one hand than any other girl in seven counties. Quite a number of the old as well as the young men can be found at this hall hereafter when they can not be found elsewhere.

Brickwork was begun yesterday on the new Union block. Mr. Mason has sent below for masons, and expects to have eight or ten at work in a few days. The building will be rushed as fast as possible, the stone trimmings being now on the way. It has been decided to put plate-glass windows in the building. A wise conclusion.

Everybody who strikes a vein of coal in this country takes a specimen of the coal to somebody, which somebody pronounces better than the "Baba" or Bly's mine product. The TRIBUNE wishes it understood that the coal found in this section is lignite and very much the same. The Bly's mine coal is better than any other yet discovered in Dakota, probably because the mine is worked farther into the ground.

The following from a Texas wool-grower may be of interest: "The most successful sheep men are those who began with a few, or were shepherds for some one else, taking part of their pay in sheep. Such men own the best grade of sheep, and have less loss by disease or accident than those who begin with quite a flock, because they know just what to do, and have learned their trade from the beginning."

Married, Wednesday evening at the residence of the bridegroom, corner Third and Rosser streets, Mr. C. M. Preston to Miss Effie E. Thompson, both of Bismarck. A large number of guests were in attendance, and several handsome presents were made, viz: Silver casket, presented by Charles Wyman; silver casket by Robert Dizerd, fruit stand, by Miss Emma Brash; toilet set, by Mr. and Mrs. Graham; silk tie, by Mr. Wm. Ives, and many others.

Westcott & Dillon at the Social sample room on Fourth street, have one of the finest singing canary birds in the city. The cage is also a marvel of beauty and excites the admiration of all who see it. It has a reservoir in the top, and a pipe leading down to a fountain in the centre of the cage, and when the reservoir is full of water the fountain shoots up a stream to the top of the cage. It is indeed unique. They purchased the cage of D. L. Bailey & Co.

The Episcopal festival was a complete success and netted upwards of sixty dollars. The reading rooms were literally crowded until after 11 p. m. Both the strawberries and blue berries were fresh and nice, and the supply of ice cream was abundant. The ladies turned out in force, and are entitled to great praise for their effective work. The rector has reason to be proud of his well organized flock, and of the noble ones, not members of his congregation, who so cheerfully lent their aid.

Dr. Olvert, of Dawson, has accepted an agency for the sale of railroad lands in Kidder county, in conjunction with McKenzie & Wilcox, of Bismarck. He will be supplied with plats and all information. He is also agent for town property at Dawson, and for a large amount of land owned by Kidder and others in Kidder county. The doctor is also general agent for the Life and Accident association. He returns to Dawson this morning and will do some lat booming for the Missouri slope this summer.

The Fargo Argus says: "Madame Cappiani writes that she had a pleasant time at Bismarck while awaiting the boat to go up the river to Fort Benton, and through the kindness of Messrs. Lounsbury and Jewell, of the TRIBUNE, and other citizens, she was tendered a reception and was ably assisted by Mrs. Call, who accompanied in the singing and kindly furnished her new Emerson piano for the occasion. The madame speaks highly of the courtesies extended her while in Bismarck, and feels under special obligations to the parties named as well as others."

The Jamestown Capital in speaking of Dakota weather says: "The summer weather of North Dakota is one of its most delightful features. During the day the weather grows moderately warm, and for a few hours at mid day some little discomfort may be suffered, although nothing in comparison to that occasioned by the excessive heat of central Illinois or southern Michigan. But the night season of North Dakota is well worthy of praise. No matter how warm the day may have been, when the setting sun sinks to rest, a cool breeze arises, which quickly changes the temperature, and wafts the weary toiler of the day off into most delightful dreamland, where he may indulge in 'nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep,' till the morning hours, unhindered by the sultry heat of an eastern night. One great cause of the continued good health and buoyancy of the people of this section is the fact that so much refreshing sleep can be obtained here. It is the workingman's paradise."

**Diversified Farming.**

It is as necessary that a man who undertakes to cultivate the soil should have a good education, or at least good common sense, as it is for a merchant who expects to do a good business in the city. Unless crops are properly put in, farming will not pay; unless proper attention is paid a store the mercantile business will not pay. The Valley City Record strikes the right key when it says: "Formerly it was thought that education was not necessary for a farmer—ability to swing an axe, hold a plough, handle a hoe and swing a scythe being all that was required in a good farmer. This opinion has given way to a more enlightened one. At the present day it is conceded that a well directed use of brains is worth more to the farmer than undirected physical labor. Both combined are still more effective where the greatest profit is expected. One of the many elements of success in farming is in keeping posted up with the times. This in a great measure may be obtained by reading our best agricultural journals, and he who is a close student can learn much that he can use to his own advantage, at small cost." The farmer who makes the business pay a princely profit is the one who takes only as much land as he can cultivate. He will not put in wheat year after year, but will diversify his crops. While his grain is growing he will also have a few head of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and a number of chickens developing

and multiplying. Bonanza farming only pays for a few years, because the outlay of money is so great in one article—wheat—that if there should be a failure of crops, as is partially the case this year in the Red River valley, he will lose the profits of several previous years. The diversified farmer will have stock to sell during the season, so that he is, in a measure, insured. The small farmer can manure his land, and while, of course, it is not necessary to manure in Dakota, yet manure will add to the crops on any ground, and therefore it pays.

**The Assessor's Returns.**

The following is a statement of the number of horses, mules, etc., and their value as shown by the assessor's returns in Burleigh county for 1882: Horses, 632, valued at \$41,175; mules 68, valued at \$6,490; cattle 1,083, valued at \$29,385; sheep 23, valued at \$110.46; swine 46 valued at \$360. There were 378 carriages and wagons valued at \$15,270. The total value of personal property is \$398,370. Total real property is \$1,981,450, making a total valuation of \$2,379,820. The increase in valuation over 1881 is, real property, \$485,629; personal, \$55,890. Among those well up on the list of personal property holders are the following:

E. H. Bly	\$25,370
Chas. J. Clarke	6,500
Sig Hanauer	10,200
John Hoagland	4,240
Lounsbury & Jewell	5,900
John Ostland	8,340
McLean & Macnider	13,500
First National Bank	50,000
J. W. Raymond	17,070
M. P. Slattery	5,060
W. B. Watson	10,350
Weaver & Co.	15,550
John Ludwig	6,050
Dan Eisenberg	10,100
M. Eppinger	10,630
O. H. Beal	3,600
D. I. Bailey & Co.	3,620

The assessment was made by Maj. Wm. Woods, and when the assessment came to be reviewed by the equalizing board not an error was found, not a single complaint was made, and not a figure was changed, facts which speak volumes in favor of the major's efficiency.

**Gold Plate Geyser.**

Last year Mr. F. Jay Haynes, the Fargo photographer, visited the Yellowstone National Park and secured from the government the exclusive right to establish a national art studio. He located the ground, ten acres, and the plat was recorded by the custodian of the park. The ground selected is in the heart of the geyser basin, and is a very beautiful spot. However, this was not the secret that led Mr. Haynes to select the ground or establish this studio. It remains for the TRIBUNE to divulge the secret motive that prompted Mr. Haynes to locate on this particular tract. While photographing last fall he discovered, one geyser that spouts gold. That is, by holding a piece of any kind of metal in the geyser during eruption, the article becomes plated with a durable thickness of gold. Mr. Haynes' watch chain is proof of the lasting qualities of the plate. He says all you have to do is to take a quantity of \$3-watches to this geyser, then return to the states and live like a prince.

**Observe the Game Law.**

It may be of interest to zealous Nimrods to know something about the Dakota game law. It is unlawful to kill, ensnare or trap in any manner, any quail, prairie chicken, grouse, plover, snipe or curlew, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of August in each year; and none of the above birds to be sold except for home consumption. It is also unlawful to kill the same on the premises of another person without the consent of the owner. Penalty for each bird \$2 and cost of prosecution. It shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, kill or destroy, any fish in any manner whatever, except by angling with hook and line or spear, in any of the lakes and all the streams except the Missouri and Red rivers, or in any inlet or outlet in any of said lakes between the first day of March and the first day of October of each year; penalty \$10 to \$100, or thirty days' imprisonment, or both.

**Railroad to Benton.**

A correspondent of the Billings Herald, who is with the Billings and Fort Benton railroad survey party, writes from Sage creek, under date of July 5th, as follows: "We are now 157 miles from the Northern Pacific railroad, and we are told that it is still seventy miles to Fort Benton, so you see our first estimate of 225 miles was pretty correct. None of us complain about the work not being hard enough. One night last week three of our tents blew down, one standing, the rain fell and the wind blew, so we could not raise the tents again. Some of us went into the fourth tent, but a few preferred the pure air. The Judith basin is the best country through which we have passed, and the best land is close to the mountains. Besides, the nearest timber is in the Snowy and Belt mountains. There is some little cottonwood timber in the valleys. The water is better as you get nearer the mountains."

**The Boss Publication.**

The North American Review for August is at hand. The Review has this peculiarity: that its articles are always on the topics that the public want to hear discussed, and each is always written by the very person the public want to hear on the particular topic which he discusses.

The following table of contents will show this: "Progress in Religious Thought," Henry Ward Beecher; "The Organization of Labor," T. V. Powderly (official head of the Knights of Labor); "The United States Army," Archibald Forbes (the English war correspondent); "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages," Charles W. Elliott;—and numerous other valuable papers. But the article which will receive most earnest attention in this region is that of Dr. C. A. White, of the Smithsonian Institute, on "Artesian Wells on the Great Plains."

**From Pierre Overland.**

Mr. H. S. Parkin returned Wednesday from a trip to Pierre overland. He reports the country as becoming settled somewhat, and wherever there are any crops they are looking fine. At Pierre he heard the rumor that the Northwestern road was likely soon to extend one of its branch lines to Bismarck. The new town of Vanderbilt, formerly Springdale, Mr. Parkin says is booming. There is no reason why it should not. These river towns sometimes grow into large cities, and being on the river the residents have the advantage of freight rates only enjoyed by river towns. The country about Vanderbilt is excellent and the quantity of freight that has been shipped from Bismarck to that point this year indicates a rapid and live settlement.

**Notice.**

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trespassing upon any portion of the sw ¼ of sec. 32, town 139 n, range 80 w.,

**Known as the Jackman Claim,**

and lying within the corporate limits of the city of Bismarck.

JOHN J. JACKMAN.

6th & W.

**Sidewalk Notice.**

At a meeting of the City Council of the city of Bismarck held at the city hall, July 12, 1882, the following resolution was adopted:

Be it resolved by the mayor and common council of the city of Bismarck, that it is necessary to build a sidewalk between Main and Rosser streets in the city of Bismarck, along both sides of the streets hereafter mentioned, to-wit: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, except along such portions of such streets where sidewalks are already built, which shall comply in all respects with the ordinance relating to sidewalks along said streets at the time of the construction of the same.

Attest: Wm. Woods, City Clerk. Approved: J. W. Raymond, Mayor.

**45 Popular Drawings**

Is a sure guarantee of the merit and success of the Commonwealth Distribution Co. A large capital and reserve fund guarantees the prompt payment of all prizes. Read the liberal scheme in another part of this paper, and send for tickets immediately, to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

**Visible Improvement.**

Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened, and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work." Price \$1; trial size 10 cents. For sale by P. V. & Co.

**Smile Again on Me!**

sighed Tom to his beloved. He knew not what gave her such a charm in his eyes. Her teeth, preserved by SOZODONT which she had used from girlhood, did his business. She held her lover by virtue of SOZODONT.

**Have You a Ticket**

In the July 31st drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co. It may be your turn to win the \$30,000 prize. Why save \$2 when its investment may secure you a fortune. The company is above suspicion and one of the wealthiest in the world. You are amply secured and your chance is good. Send \$2 at once for a ticket. Address R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

G. H. Fairchild, Prest. W. A. Dillon, Cash. Asa Fisher, F. W. McKinney, Vice Pres't. Asst Cash'r.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK, DAKOTA**

Capital, \$50,000  
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 6,000

DIRECTORS:  
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American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York.  
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Exchange on all the Principal Cities of Europe. Collections Receive Prompt Attention. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ON ANY BUSINESS IN OUR LINE.  
Ocean Steamboat Tickets.

**THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUM**

**Murray & Larran's FLORIDA WATER.**

**Best for TOILET, BATH and HANDKERCHIEF.**

**Notice of Term of District Court.**

The following order was received by Clerk of District Court Corey. Attorneys and others may take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,  
Third Judicial District Court.

It appearing to me, the judge of said court, that an additional term has become necessary to dispose of the business of the Judicial Sub-division composed of the counties of Burleigh, Emmons and Stevens, in said third judicial district and territory of Dakota, therefore ordered. That such term be, and hereby is, appointed for said subdivision to be held at Bismarck, the county seat of said county of Burleigh, wherein terms of said court are regularly holden, commencing on the 23d day of August next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated at Fargo, in said district, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1882.

S. A. HUDSON, Judge.

**Notice to Creditors.**

IN the matter of the estate of Mary Adams, deceased.

All persons having claims against said Mary Adams, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned administrator of said estate, at his office in Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, territory of Dakota, and that four months have been limited as the time for creditors to present their claims against said estate.

Dated the 12th day of July, 1882.

GEO. P. FLANNERY, Administrator.

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**ALYON & HEALY**  
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.

Will send prepaid to any address their **BAND CATALOGUE**, for 1882, 300 pages, 210 Engravings of Instruments, Solos, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaties, Cap Lamb, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes instructions and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

Shoes! Shoes!

Just received a large assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at astonishingly low prices at the dry goods honse of

**Dan Eisenberg.**

**Farm Machinery.**  
**Joseph Hare & Co.**

Agents for the St. Paul Harvester, Weir Sulky and Walking Plows, Ithaca Rakes, St. Paul Mowers, Cortland and Climax Buggies and Wagons, and Case Lumber Wagons. It will be to your interest to look over our stock and get our prices before buyin elsewhere.

Office and Warehouses South Side Track Opposite Round House